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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We have at length the pleasure to announce the arrival from England of H. M. S. TEES, Captain Coe, from Portsmouth the 6th of January, and Madras the 26th of May. By this occasion we have received our regular supply of Papers to the 5th of January inclusive; and our previous advices having come up to the 3d of that month, we give in our present number Extracts from the two subsequent Papers of January, 4th and 5th, to keep the series and order of the republished matter complete.

Private Letters of the 5th of January state that Mr. Canning's appointment to succeed the Marquis of Hastings as Governor General of India, was fixed beyond all doubt; and Sir Edward Paget is spoken of as the Commander in Chief, and to hold the Provisional Government of India, in the event of Lord Hastings's departure for England, before the arrival of his Successor.

The TEES, which appears to have been detained in England for the purpose of bringing out the final arrangements on this subject, is, we hear, placed at the Governor General's disposal. Other Letters, in slightly alluding to Continental Politics, say, that should the present French Ministry retain their ascendancy, and should Russia attack the Turks, there will be a War in Europe in which France will take the lead; but it is added that in this dispute England will not be involved.

An Extract of a Letter received from Bombay on the subject of the Persian News will be found in our Asiatic Sheet. Not to detain the Reader unnecessarily, we enter here on the contents of the two English Papers of January, 4th and 5th, the latest that we have received.

London, Friday, January 4, 1822.—A report has got into circulation, and we are apt to think that it springs from Ministerial quarters, that the GRENVILLES, as they are called, (though some of the most respectable members of that family continue aloof), have been introduced into Administration, in order to beat down the country gentlemen and resist retrenchment. We hear of Ministerial people giving their heads a consequential and long-meaning nod upon this subject, joined to expressions such as follow—"We shall see what is to be done with all the motions for retrenchment!—You won't have it all your own way now," and other expressions to the same effect. All that we can say at present upon the subject, as we are not acquainted with the facts, is, that if such be indeed the object of the late accession of the GRENVILLES to the Ministry, it is what we in England may call another "HOLY ALLIANCE," of which the fruits will be bitter enough.

A paper of last night (not the ECLAIR COURIER) disproves—if there is any thing like consistency to be expected in a Statesman,—the possibility that Lord GRENVILLE can lend himself to such a scheme, by the following extracts from his Lordship's speeches spoken at the conclusion of the war, which we have the more pleasure in citing, as they not only prove his Lordship to be a friend of retrenchment, but expressly point out the extent to which the peace establishment should go, namely—five or six millions. On February 21, 1815, his Lordship said—

"I must beg your Lordships to cast your eyes upon the present situation of the country, and its situation in the year 1792, and imagine what any one, who had taken part in the measure I have mentioned, must feel at hearing that any man could propose (for that it can be acquiesced in is impossible) that the peace

establishment of this country should be nineteen millions a year?" After adverting to the few circumstances which might tend to vary, in a slight degree, the establishment necessary during the present peace, from that in the peace following the American war, Lord GRENVILLE said—"We cannot disguise the fact. No one can have proposed a peace establishment of nineteen millions, but with the intention of changing the constitution of the country in such sort, that it shall no longer continue a FREE country."

Upon the same subject, namely, that of a peace establishment, we have great pleasure also in referring to a speech of Mr. PITT's, to be found in Bishop TOMLINE's work, vol. II. p. 426:—"The first business brought forward by Mr. PITT in this session," (1792), says his Lordship "was the Budget, upon which occasion he not only described fully and minutely, the flourishing condition of the revenue, trade, and manufactures of the kingdom, but entered into a profound and able investigation of the causes which had produced those beneficial effects." We, unfortunately, if at this time we take the trouble of investigating, must investigate the causes of our poverty and distress. Yet in that day of unbounded opulence and comfort, what was the amount of Mr. PITT's peace establishment? We present the Bishop's own words:—"He enumerated the various articles of supply of the current year, which amounted to 5,654,000*l.* and of the ways and means, which amounted to 5,691,000*l.* leaving an excess of 37,000*l.* in favour of the ways and means!" This was the provision of the year's expenditure of 1792-3—the national debt, and, of course, the interest upon it being comparatively small. How much more then, when the interest of the national debt amounts to upwards of forty millions, are we bound to reduce our current expenses?

When Ministers say that "it is impossible to strike off ten or eleven millions from the current expenses of the year, and that it is absurd to think of reducing our establishment to that of the last peace," we know, and shall tell the country, what they mean. They mean, that it is impossible to make them do it; and that it is absurd to try. The only reason why we should spend more in 1822 than in 1792 is, that we have been used to spend more, and will, therefore, continue to spend more, though our past extravagance has brought us to the brink of ruin. A man who has destroyed his constitution by rich diet and excess of every kind, just says and thinks in the same manner, that it is impossible to return to plain food; though the recovery of his health and the preservation of his life depend upon an abstemious course.

Kent.—The relinquishment of a meeting in the county of Kent, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for retrenchment, was noticed by us some days ago. We now find that propositions for similar meetings in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk have been frustrated. There is of course great abundance in these counties,—they have no need for relief. By this act of giving up the meetings, their leading men mean to inform Ministers that the farmers are at ease, and the landlords satisfied.

Ireland.—Although much exaggeration, and indeed shameful invention, has been at work in Ireland among the dealers in news from the southern counties, our readers would deceive themselves by imagining that the course of atrocity is yet at an end, or even very sensibly abated. Impunity may encourage the evil-disposed, but impunity will not of itself provoke nor produce the disposition to evil. We adhere to our creed, that the complaints of the lawless Irish multitude, where they are

reasonable, must be soon redressed; and that, otherwise, no confidence—no lasting confidence—can be placed in the efficacy of penal laws, or in the array of military power. It is a dreadful thing that the causes of a great chronic malady, such as the spirit of insubordination throughout three-fourths of Ireland, should be so obvious, and, if it be fair to judge from the history of the island, an effectual remedy so nearly unattainable. How often must that truth be repeated, which might by this time, one would think, have impressed itself pretty deeply on the Statesmen of a free and well-taught nation like the English—that man, in society, is by nature a lover of the laws; and that, after making the most liberal allowance for the settled habits of profligacy, audacity, and turbulence in some individuals, and even for occasional freaks of fury and insubordination in the great portion of the populace, it is a rare and frightful phenomenon to behold an entire people, or rather an immense numerical majority of an entire people for four or five hundred years together, hating the laws under which they live, and always ready to shake off their weight; as if instead of protecting, it harassed and vexed, and galled them. This cannot be denominated a state of society—it is a state of perpetual war. We have the experience of some centuries, that no settled peace can exist between the ruling power of Ireland and the people over which it rules, as both are at present, and have long been, constituted. We do not mean to deny that, in conjunction with a bad Government, and with unjust and impolitic laws, a considerable number of bad usages may have prevailed, and evils coming more properly under the head of manners than of legislation, which go largely to swell the general amount of Irish suffering and distraction. The diseased parts of the relation between landlord and tenant, for instance (we refer to them as being on the surface of the whole question), are scarcely susceptible of any direct influence from an amendment of the law, or from the authority of Government. Though some persons have ventured upon the paradox of asserting, that absentee landlords are in no wise injurious to a country, common sense will inform any man who enjoys it, that the absentees of Ireland are not merely a consuming drain of wealth from the soil, but what, perhaps, is of more importance, that they produce a severe and terrible chasm in the moral order of the community. So the mischief of excessive rack rents is cruelly aggravated by the absence of the landed proprietors, at a distance from the scene, incapable of witnessing, and not honestly informed of the wants and miseries of their unfortunate people. Most landlords so situated have but a weak and imperfect sympathy with those of whom Providence had designed that they should be the teachers, benefactors, and protectors. It is not merely that the Irish proprietor, in his willing and often wanton exile, does not spend among his tenants the produce of their daily toil; but that they to whom he commits the arrangement of his affairs, exact a higher rent, and with more inexorable rigour, than if the principal were at hand to restrain or supersede him. This grand member, then, of Irish wretchedness, the disjointed relation between landlord and tenant,—made worse, as it now is, by an unquestionable fall in prices, without a corresponding remission of rents,—is one for which there does not present itself any direct cure within the province of legislation. The reality and extent of this particular mischief is on all hands admitted. It is dwelt upon by every writer on Ireland, and from Ireland. Yet when they come to talk of a remedy, nothing can be urged but a remonstrance with the absentees, that they should reside, and with the proprietors in general that should reduce their now disproportionate exactions. That the remonstrance is, in both cases, most just and reasonable, we are among the foremost to acknowledge; but what if it be fruitless? Can law enforce it? Can public or magisterial authority do more than approve of it? Unhappily, no. It is the part of wisdom in a government not to attempt by law what it cannot effect; and in a people to forego the expectation of its doing so. But, on the other hand, there are some of her grievances, and not a few, which come directly within the scope of constitutional policy, and which the nation may expect, and the Government must endeavour, to have alleviated. The local administration of justice may be reformed; the state of the Church, both Protestant and Popish, may be with advantage reviewed: that mighty instrument

for acting upon the imagination and the passions of Irishmen—we mean the Catholic Question—may be calmly and providently settled; the internal taxation of the country, the collection and management of the revenue, and the purification of those nests of profligacy, the public offices of Ireland, may, and, we repeat, must, become the subjects of earnest, honest, and indefatigable care on the part of the sovereign and legislative Power: and if the trust reposed in these great repositories of public confidence be but discharged with moderate success, the gentlemen, or voluntary agents of Ireland, may be shamed into something like emulation.

Lord Talbot left Dublin on Monday, Dec. 31, attended by a number of persons of distinction, anxious to show him that last mark of their respect.—*Times*, Jan. 4.

London, Saturday, January 5, 1822.—An express received by us yesterday from Paris enables us to present the public with the substance of the new *projet* tendered by the new Ministers for the government of the press. Before we bestow, as we must, our unqualified disapprobation upon the measure proposed, we shall frankly acknowledge also, the difficulty of effecting that in which these Ministers have so lamentably failed—namely, in establishing a new law for the press, which shall unite a majority of suffrages in its favour. The clause in the address upon which the last Ministers were defeated, related to the foreign policy of France. "It was hoped that the continuance of peace had not been purchased by the loss of national honour." But the new servants of the Crown certainly gave a pledge, that they would dispense with the censorship: this they have done, as a man would get rid of the doctors by killing the patient. The Liberty of the Press would not merely be fettered, it would be, *ipso facto*, extinct, by such a law as that now proposed. A Ministry, possessing the same opinions as that of the present ultra Royalist Ministry of France, should have held forth no such expectation as that of dispensing with the censorship. It is inconsistent with their principles to allow of a free press; and they should have been aware, with respect to the censorship, that "none but itself is fit to be its substitute." Indeed, all France, knowing their hostility to unfettered discussion, wondered what measure they could possibly devise which should give effect to their opinions, sufficiently fetter the press, and yet appear less odious than the censorship. When the tyrant of Europe first invented the law of censorship, it is not to be conceived that they intended to aggravate, by needless insult, the heavy injury which they inflicted on the human mind: they meant to control, as they thought their safety required, the free exercise of reason, with as little offence as possible to the feelings of their subjects: and diabolical as the censorship is, it yet effects its purpose with less clamour, and in a more unobtrusive manner, than any other project that has yet been invented. It does the thing for which it is employed, and it does no more.

The present Ministers of France, in the place of this still insidious poison, which was wont to creep upon, and paralyze the free exercise of thought, have invented a public execution of human talent or genius. "The Court Royal, within the range of whose jurisdiction Journals are published, shall have the power, in a solemn audience, to suspend or suppress Journals of which they think the spirit injurious." The great leniency—nay, we will add, the comparative justice—of the censorship above this law is, that the former suppresses, at the will of individuals, what was on the very point of appearing before the world: the latter would punish men for what they may never do, and may not even conceive. The former abrogates what it sees: the latter condemns that which it has not seen, and which, were it suffered to appear, would be totally different from what the uninformed, unjust judge may have anticipated. The censorship *deposes* the writing, and leaves the author untouched: the *projet* destroys the person, in his best, his intellectual part; *il est quique mens enjuque*. They both of them violate nature, by taking away that responsibility to which man as a free agent is liable, and substituting in its place partial or utter inability to act or move. But the censorship only applies human powers within their proper sphere, in correcting that which is thought

ill: the *projet* usurps the province of God, and affects to foresee the future.

The result of this abominable *projet* will probably be to dissolve the Ministry who have formed and sent it forth. Their situation was a difficult one. Their prejudices would not allow them to sanction a free but responsible press; and after having declaimed against and decried the censorship, what remained for them; Marshal Victor, however, would not be thought to apprehend his dismissal or retirement, as he has commenced a new organization of the Bureaux of the War-Ministry; and one of his rules is as follow:—"The duty of every agent of Government being to render himself worthy of his Majesty's confidence and favours, all talk or insinuations, by heads or clerks in offices, tending directly or indirectly to bring the superior authorities into disrepute, shall be subjected to a dismissal from their situations." With respect to a censorship—if the present Government of France is still not able to stand under the operation of a free press, would not the most rational way be to introduce as much independence and impartiality as possible into the body of Censors—to choose them by ballot in the two Chambers—and to deprive the Crown of the power of dismissing them, except at the end of a certain number of years?

With the private letter, dated Wednesday evening, which came by express, we received also the papers of Wednesday, from which we shall give a few extracts.

The *MONITEUR* of Wednesday contains a long list of regulations issued by Marshal Victor, the new War-Minister, for the observance of all persons in his department: among them are the following:—

"Every indiscretion, every announcement of a fact connected with the office, whether given prematurely, or even immediately after a ministerial decision, without the order of the Minister, shall be followed by the dismissal of the official person who may be guilty of it, whatever be his rank, as soon as this abuse of confidence and subordination shall have been proved against him.

"All heads of offices, and all clerks, are expressly commanded to make no promises, to give no opinion as to the probable decisions of the Minister, to give no information, written or verbal, respecting any matter connected with the business of the department.

"It being the intention of the Minister to receive, with all the respect due to rank or misfortune, such persons as have the right to present themselves, the heads of office and clerks are advised to beware of giving any reasonable ground of complaint to those to whom it is their duty to attend.

"It being the duty of every agent of the King's Government to render himself worthy of the confidence and favor of his Majesty, every discourse or insinuation, on the part of principals or clerks, which shall tend either directly or indirectly to bring into contempt the superior authorities, shall be followed by a deprivation of office."

The *JOURNAL DES DEBATS* of Wednesday states, that on the previous day (new year's day) the King received visits of congratulation from the different branches of the Royal Family, and gave several presents of valuable jewellery to the two infant children of the Duchess of Berry. His Majesty breakfasted with the Royal Family, and admitted to the same table the Marshals and Captains of the Guard on duty at the Palace. His Majesty afterwards received the visits of Prince Talleyrand; and of the Foreign Ministers, together with deputations from various public bodies.

The *JOURNAL DES DEBATS* contradicts the report of the Count de Polignac having been appointed Major-General of the National Guard.

The same paper quotes the following paragraph (which after all amounts to nothing) from the *BRUSSELS ORACLE* of December 30:—"All the news from the north received to-day is of the same tenor, announcing positively that war between Russia and the Porte is decided on; but in spite of these constantly repeated

rumours, it is certain that hostilities have not yet commenced beyond the Pruth.

The *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, under the date of the 24th of November, from Smyrna, gives the following dreadful narrative of events which occurred in that city between the 17th and the 21st of that month. It professes to be taken from the *SPECTATEUR ORIENTAL*, a Paper published at Smyrna:—

On the 17th, a Slavonian, a subject of Austria, was assassinated by a Turk. Satisfaction was demanded by the Austrian Consul; but refused under some trifling pretext. Some Franks, who were insulted on the following day, spread alarm throughout the whole of the European quarter, and every one provided himself with arms for his defence, a step which the Consuls, under all the circumstances, could not venture to restrain. During the night of the 19th, an affray took place between some European sailors and the Turkish guard, in which two or three were killed and wounded. In the state of irritation among the guard which ensued, it was difficult for the authorities to restrain them from a night-attack on the quarter of the Franks; but at day-break on the 20th, bands of murderers rushed into that part of the city, and spread terror as they advanced. About forty Greeks, who confined for different crimes in the prisons of the city, were the first victims. The number of the killed was the greater, as this unhappy day happened to be that of one of their religious festivals, when these unfortunate people had repaired to their churches, ignorant for the most part of what was passing. Very few of them regained their houses. During the 20th and the 21st, the excesses continued, and it is calculated that more than 300 persons lost their lives. A conflagration was feared, but it did not take place.

For two days past there have been no murders. The Pasha has exiled fifty of the offenders, and cut off the head of a fellow who had introduced himself into the house of an Armenian, to plunder it amidst the confusion. The criminal, however, was also found to be an Armenian.

By desire of the Pasha, a meeting of the European Consuls at Smyrna was convoked on the 20th, to deliberate on the mode of preventing similar disturbances. They have sent to him the following communication:—

"1. The officers of the Turkish regiments having promised that the quarter of the Franks should be cleared of the Turks; the Consuls, on their part, engage to give orders to the Franks, that they no longer carry arms openly, to avoid provocation and defiance between the Turkish and European population.

"2. The Consuls engage that suspected subjects of their respective countries shall be sent away, and they expect perfect reciprocity from the Pasha: that is to say, the arrest, exile, or other punishment of the Turks who have given provocation to the Franks, or committed excesses against them.

"3. The Consuls will not permit any Frank vessel to pass the castle without a *teskeret* from the Pasha, or without having undergone inspection. Such vessels as may be arrested for infringing this order may be arrested by the Turkish guard; but shall be committed to the consulate to which they shall be found to belong.

"4. All the coffee-houses of the Franks shall be closed until new orders, and also the houses where billiards are played. The Consuls expect on this point also the most perfect reciprocity from his Excellency the Pasha. They entreat him to cause the taverns, and all other places where the Mussulmans may purchase spirituous liquors, to be closed, as one of the most essential measures to effect a return to public tranquillity.

"The Consuls are about to renew the order to the Franks not to go out at night without lanterns. Those who, neglecting this order, are apprehended by the Turkish guard, if conducted to the Consuls to whom they belong, shall be punished. A delinquent must not be taken to prison, or confined in the guard-house, unless the night shall be too far advanced to conduct him to his Consul. Any individual arrested after midnight may be placed till morning in the custody of any of the authorities of the city."

Smyrna, November 20.

The Signatures of the Consuls follow.

Young Men in India.

The History of George Desmond, Founded on Facts which occurred in the East Indies, and now published as a Useful Caution to Young Men going out to that Country. 12mo. pp. 200. Scatcherd and Co. London, 1821.

From the last Number of the British Review, Dec. 1821.

We have been often inclined to consider our little island as the homestead of a vast estate, which supplies labour and food to a large and industrious population. In estimating the ground which Great Britain may morally and potentially be said to cover, we must not confine ourselves to her geographical limits. Nor ought we to compute merely the number of acres on which her inhabitants actually reside, in order to know how much space each Englishman virtually occupies; but must take into the account the many acres which supply the productions which he consumes. A few weavers confined to a Spitalfields' garret or a Manchester factory, are the virtual occupants of many tracts of thinly-peopled soil in Asia and America, and we know not where! It matters little to a Sheffield artist whether his loaf comes from one side of the water or the other; and whether his knives and shears find their way in return to Norfolk or to Poland; in either case he equally commands the territory that produced it. Thus straitened in his murky limits, he seems from afar the flowery meads; and while others enjoy the purer breeze he exacts the tribute of the soil.

Under this view of the case, it is impossible for an industrious manufacturing people ever to be too numerous, as long as they can find a vent for the products of their skill and ingenuity. They expatriate over whatever soil exchanges its commodities for theirs; and are never straitened for room till their neighbours are first straitened for money; nor need they expatriate themselves as long as they can export their productions. All hands being employed, all hearts are satisfied; there is no complaint that food is scarce or labourers over-abundant. The artisan has then enough to do, for he has to clothe men he never saw, and to plough fields he perhaps never heard of; his cottons and woollens invest foreign limbs; his guns arrest the game in American forests and African deserts; which perhaps, his knives dissect and his dishes serve up. Thus restricted to his populous confines, he is a denizen of the world. China sends him tea, and the West Indies sugar, and America tobacco; and in short, the whole globe its varied treasures. But abridge his commerce, and immediately, as we have lately seen, he finds himself restricted for space; his residence felt to be overstocked, and he is obliged to dismiss his superfluous hands. As food will no longer come to them they must go in quest of it, and disperse themselves abroad in the search. The return of commercial prosperity soon sets all to rights; and a country continues no longer over-peopled when the rest of the world is willing to furnish it with employment.

The relief which our manufacturing and commercial districts have sought in vain for the lower classes of their population has, for some years, been to a considerable extent provided for the higher and middle classes of British subjects by means of our vast colonial possessions. A weaver who cannot find employment for his children leaves them to starve on the poor's rates; or, at most, only migrates with them from Manchester to Glasgow, or from Glasgow to Manchester. But thousands of the sons of our nobles, and gentry, and merchants, when they find every department in the law, the church, the army, and the government offices fully occupied, and either have not capital sufficient for the purposes of commerce, or cannot discover a channel at home to employ it to advantage, still find a resource in civil, military, judicial, and diplomatic appointments abroad. The East Indies, in particular, furnish an abundant and most seasonable outlet for this superfluous talent and energy, while they supply from their vast territories the comforts, and, indeed, the luxuries of life to innumerable individuals and families in Great Britain, who could not obtain them nearer home.

Unhappily, however, the East Indies have proved in numerous cases as fatal to the religion and morals of their European occupants, as beneficial to their fortunes. It is appalling to reflect on the multitudes of illegitimate children, which are constantly sent over to the parent country for education; and how many thousands of the sons of virtuous and respectable families, have returned from their oriental sojourn, worn down more with the luxuries and vices, than the physical exertions, of the climate; and what a mass of infidelity and profligacy has been from time to time imported with them, to taint the atmosphere of their native land! At present, indeed, the scene is rapidly improving. India is no longer destitute of a Christian altar; not a few of her European inhabitants are beginning to seek the God of their fathers; and no small number, even of her military population, are zealously exerting themselves to promote not only the temporal, but the moral, and, as far as possible, the spiritual welfare of the natives. At many, if not at most, of the principal stations, the privileges of a Christian community are enjoyed to an extent that it would once have been visionary to anticipate.

Under these ameliorated circumstances, we would hope that the succeeding generations of Anglo-Indians will be found, on their return to our northern regions, a very different order of men from the race which has so long figured in our plays and novels, and unhappily in real life. Fortunes are not now so easily acquired in India as in former days, and we would hope also that, among other mutations, the taste for luxury and vice will be found rapidly to diminish. Already many families have returned home, others are returning, who have brought back with them such principles and habits, as bid fair to improve, instead of demoralize, their native land.

But though the moral dangers incident to Europeans proceeding to India are in some degree diminished, they are not, and are never likely to be, altogether obviated. A young man may indeed, if he be so disposed, obtain introductions to persons of exemplary conduct, and discover various means to counteract the contagion which awaits him; but still the dangers to which he is exposed are great, and a strong exertion of virtuous and christian principle is requisite to surmount them. Native idolatry, European irreligion, not to say infidelity, surrounding examples of luxury and licentiousness, with the many temptations to sloth and self-indulgence incident to the climate, are rocks upon which many a fair character has been shipwrecked; and we are greatly indebted to the author (we believe we should say *author*) of the present volume for an interesting publication, calculated to point out some of these dangers; and to depict them in such fearful colours, as cannot but affect, while they admonish, the mind of the reader.

George Desmond thus introduces his melancholy narrative.

"My father was a baronet of ancient family, whose property lay in one of the western counties of England. I have little recollection of him; but have often heard him spoken of as a prepossessing person, and a man of considerable talents. As such, he might reasonably have looked to an advantageous match in every point of view; but when, on coming of age, he found his estate much encumbered, he chose, as many other men have done, rather to attempt the improvement of his fortune by marrying without a proper regard for the party, than to bind himself to the practice of that rigid economy, by which he might gradually have bettered his affairs, without forfeiting his integrity.

"The lady, whom my father made his first wife, was the daughter of an eminent banker in London; a lady who had very little to recommend her except her fortune.

"How seldom is it found that these crooked devices, so frequently practised among men, and honoured by them with sundry plausible epithets, have any tendency to the advancement of happiness; or even to the promotion of that worldly prosperity, which is desired, above all things, by the generality of mankind!

"Within two years after his first marriage, my father was left a widower with one son, on whom the family estates, together with the residue of his mother's property, was entailed and settled.

"My father, however, who had made use of some part of his wife's money to clear his estates, being now in possession of a large income, thought himself at liberty to contract a second marriage, which he was resolved should be more suitable to his taste than the former one.

"His second choice was, in almost every point of view, a perfect contrast to the first. This lady, who became my mother, was an exceedingly beautiful woman, the daughter of an earl, without fortune, but possessing an elegant mind and fine manners, a high sense of morality, together with as much religion as induced her to observe all the common forms and outward decencies required by an Established Church.

"As my father's whole property was entailed and settled on his elder son, it became desirable, on his second marriage, that he should practise the strictest economy, in order to make some provision for a second family. He was not entirely without care on this subject, but not calculating on the uncertainty of life, when it pleased God to call him from his family, (which happened when I, the youngest of my mother's children, was about eight years of age,) it appeared that only a very slender provision was made for the widow, and still less for the children."

The mother of our hero is described as a woman of considerable taste and genius; fascinating in her manners, scrupulously decorous in her conduct, attentive to many of the duties of her station; but unhappily tainted, or rather deeply imbued, with a spirit of pride and ambition, which led her to desire above all things that her children should make a figure in life, at whatever risk to herself or to them. The daughters are sacrificed in marriage to her views, and rendered in due course miserable; while George is taught to despise a country rectory which is offered him; and is sent out as a writer to India, where indeed he might have lived usefully and honourably enough, had this haughty mother been at as much pains to discipline his mind and mature his virtues, as to inspire him with a portion of her own ambitious and self-tormenting spirit.

The narrative thus proceeds:

"I continued at school till the end of the year 17—, at which time I had entered my eighteenth year. My mother's friend, Mr. Fairfax the

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East India director before-mentioned, then wrote to inform me, that he had insured for me the situation of a writer on the Bengal establishment. But as from certain circumstances, of too little importance to be here mentioned, I was not to sail till the following spring; he was kind enough to finish his letter by inviting me to spend the intervening months at his house in Berkshire, in order that I might pursue my study of the oriental languages under his own superintendence.

"This was an offer not to be slighted, although it involved an earlier separation from the neighbourhood of my mother than we had anticipated. But Mr. Fairfax was himself so great an oriental scholar, and possessed so valuable an assortment of Persian and Hindoostanee books, with some few Arabic and Sanscrit, that perhaps no place in England at that time afforded so many advantages to a young man desirous of making himself master of the Eastern languages, at the house of this gentleman."—(P. 19, 20.)

"Mr. Fairfax was an elderly bachelor. Having spent many years in a hot climate he was now so much afflicted with rheumatism that he was scarcely able to walk from room to room; he was however a cheerful companion, and was also the first pious character with whom I ever became acquainted. Mrs. Greville, his sister, who had gone out to India with her brother, and there became a widow, now kept his house, having the charge of a niece, the daughter of a younger brother, Mr. John Fairfax, who still lived in Calcutta, where he held a high situation in the civil service.

"Mr. Fairfax's residence was an elegant modern villa, nearly environed with beech woods belonging to an nobleman, whose park and pleasure grounds, and extensive pieces of water, afforded a continual feast to the eye from the windows of Mr. Fairfax's dwelling. The house itself stood in a garden which contained as many eastern exotics as could be brought to endure the temperature of England; so that the perfume of these, together with the appearance of many pieces of China and Indian furniture which adorned the house, cast a kind of oriental character over the whole little domain.

"When our post-chaise drove through the gates we were saluted by Mr. Fairfax himself, who was taking the air of his garden in a Bath chair. He gave orders to be wheeled about immediately, and had reached the door of the house almost in time to hand my mother out of the carriage; for he still preserved all that politeness which is generally acquired by a long and respectable residence in India. To me he gave a particular welcome, as to one whom he looked upon in the light of an adopted son; and his crutches being handed to him, he made his way before us with considerable activity up stairs into a charming library, where he presented us to Mrs. Greville, whose reception of us was at once easy and affectionate.

"I had scarcely time to receive the welcome of this excellent woman (for excellent indeed I afterwards found her to be) when I was called by Mr. Fairfax to contemplate a long row of oriental manuscripts, whose embossed velvet covers, with their various letterings, excited in me no small apprehension of the labours that awaited me.

"I was meditating an escape from Mr. Fairfax, who was, it seemed willing to detain me some time longer in the contemplation of this redoubted and grotesque phalanx of various kindreds, tongues, nations, and languages, when I perceived that Mrs. Greville had risen from her seat on the sofa by my mother and sister, and was talking to some one through the window. There were two windows in the room, and both were open. I watched the eye of Mr. Fairfax, and seeing it for a moment diverted from me, I made my escape to the second window to look at the person with whom his sister was conversing."—(P. 22—25.)

Readers are now-a-days so shrewd, that it is of very little use to make mysteries of facts; we shall therefore present this unknown lovely personage to them without further ceremony.

"The person with whom Mrs. Greville was speaking from the library window was the daughter of her brother, Mr. John Fairfax, a man high in the civil service at that time, and residing at Calcutta. This lovely little girl appeared about fourteen years of age, judging from her size; but from the softness of her features and the expression of her countenance, she might have passed for much younger. Her complexion had that extraordinary delicacy, of which instances are frequently seen in the children of European parents born in India. Her eyes were wonderfully soft, and, as my mother afterwards remarked with admiration, had that peculiar expression of innocence, which is rarely seen except in a tender and beautiful infant; yet were they often lighted up with a fine animation, and particularly when she spoke on any subject which interested her in an unusual degree. She was then indeed but as the blossom of a beautiful flower, compared with what she became at a riper age, and when a highly cultivated understanding had given the last exquisite finish to her numerous beauties.

"I still, however, dwell with a tender sentiment of delight on the attitude in which I first saw her. She stood looking up at her aunt; her dress was simple and child-like; her straw hat had fallen back as she was in the attitude of looking up, and discovered a profusion of fair hair slightly tinged with gold, carelessly parted on her forehead,

and gracefully falling over her temples. She held up her frock, containing, as I found, a brood of chickens which she had just discovered in the poultry yard, while the hen strutted clucking around her demanding the maternal charge at her hand. She formed, at this moment, without studying the picturesque, one of the sweetest pictures that could be imagined of the little elegant cottage nymph. And oh, my Emily! my Emily! how does that easy unstudied air, in which thy sweet figure first presented itself to my eye, affect me now contrasted with the last sad scene of our separation." * * * —(P. 27—29.)

In this delightful society George Desmond spent nearly twelve months, learning Hindoostanee from Mr. Fairfax, and teaching botany to his niece. Mr. Fairfax and Mrs. Greville both exerted themselves, with great patience and tenderness to instil into the mind of their visitor those pure principles of devotion, which formed their own solace; while Emily, with silent but persuasive eloquence, seconded their efforts, and threw around every incident a hue, which took its colour from a better and brighter world. Unconsciously however to herself, she taught her young companion another lesson, which he was better prepared to receive, and in which, before the period of his quitting this delightful retreat, he had become so perfect, that it was never afterwards effaced from his memory. The following scene will show our readers how matters stood upon Desmond's departure for India.

"It was the last morning I was to spend with my friends in Berkshire, and we met at breakfast, with an effort, on all sides, to appear cheerful; but, perhaps, there are few things more melancholy than forced cheerfulness. I felt my heart rising repeatedly to my throat; yet, at the same time, I imagined that my honour demanded of me the concealment of my feelings. Alas! the honour of eighteen is for the most part very sensitive in matters of little importance, though often strangely insensible on occasions calculated to call forth the warmest feelings.

"Mr. Fairfax sat in a pensive attitude, and was, no doubt, painfully employed in meditating upon the various trials which awaited me in the gay presidency of Bengal, and elsewhere; a subject, on which he had many times spoken to me as a father and a Christian. The lovely Emily remained silent; but it was easy to discover that her silence was not that of insensibility. Mrs. Greville had more command of herself than the rest of the party; and consequently she was the only one who spoke during the whole uneasy meal.

"After breakfast, when the room was cleared, Emily produced a very small Bible, elegantly bound and clasped with silver. She showed it to her aunt, and, having probably asked her sanction for what she was about to do, she came close up to me, as I was sitting on a sofa; when, with an air of inimitable sweetness and tenderness, she presented it to me, saying, 'May I request you, Sir, whenever you remember this place, to remember also, that nothing you can do will please its inhabitants so much, as daily to study and love your Bible.'

"As I accepted this little present so sweetly tendered, I used some expression that brought the tears, which had hitherto been restrained with considerable difficulty, into the eyes of the gentle giver; and some of the crystal drops, notwithstanding her evident desire to repress them, stole down her cheeks. At sight of these I hardly knew what I said; but this I recollect, that, seizing her hand which had just presented me with the Bible, and pressing it to my lips, I expressed myself in such strong terms of love and admiration, as brought the brightest blushes into the delicate cheeks of this lovely young creature.

"From that time for several months the image of the sweet Emily was continually present with me, whom I could not but consider as the fairest example, I had ever seen, of all that is lovely and desirable in the female sex. I particularly dwelt on one expression of her countenance—the very expression, which had so touched my mother—that dove-like modesty, which surely no human countenance ever exhibited in so perfect a manner.

"Oh, my Emily! my lovely Emily! how shall I proceed with my narrative?"—(P. 42—45.)

On ship board, Desmond is preserved from evil company and vicious habits, by the friendship and vigilant attention of Mr. Melmoth a Company's chaplain, who happens to sail with him; but upon his arrival at Calcutta, being invited to the mansion of Mr. John Fairfax, Emily's father, he plunges at once, under the gay, and not very scrupulous, auspices of Mrs. Fairfax, into all the dissipations of that luxurious capital. The following description of the manner in which opulent Europeans live in India may be new and not uninteresting to some of our readers.

"With Mr. Fairfax's elegant Carriage, and a number of servants, who were waiting at the Ghaut to receive me, there came also a friendly chit; (a letter) from Mr. Fairfax, expressing great pleasure in the prospect of seeing the young friend of his brother, and requesting me to make his house my home during the time of my residence in Calcutta.

"I sprang into the carriage, and was whirled away over the drawbridges into the fort, amidst whose green embankments, under the

protection of the lofty wall, the tender gazelle was feeding at ease as among her native wilds.

"Fort William is a regular fortification of considerable strength, consisting of several squares, in which are quarters for officers and barracks for European soldiers. These squares, which are large and magnificent, are planted with rows of trees, between which gravel walks are laid, and kept very neatly; but so intense a heat was reflected from the gravel walks and white buildings, that I was not sorry to make a very hasty passage through the fort; from which the carriage wheeling over the drawbridge with a noise of thunder, shortly brought me upon a plain, beyond which the noblest part of the town of Calcutta presented itself to my view, extending from the government-house on the left to the most remote part of Chouringee (the suburbs of Calcutta) on the right.

"The plain itself was highly verdant; but the glare of an almost vertical sun and cloudless sky was so oppressive, that after casting a very cursory glance at this new and enchanting scene, I was glad to shrink behind the blinds of the carriage, until by the sudden cessation of the motion, I found that I was now actually arrived at the end of my long—very long journey.

"The carriage door was thrown open. I sprang from it, and ascended a lofty flight of steps; from the summit of which I perceived that I was at the door of one of those superb mansions which I had beheld from the gate of the fort, and which form a part of that magnificent range extending to the right of the government-house, called Chouringee Road.

"The portico under which I stood prevented me from looking up at the building; but I saw that it extended to a considerable length on the right and left. I perceived also that it stood in a highly ornamented and beautiful garden, encompassed with a wall, to which admittance was given from the road by a superb gateway and porter's lodge.

"I now perceived, for the first time, that a number of servants, dressed in various costumes of white muslin, with cammerbunds (girdles) and turbans of rose colour, were obsequiously waiting my pleasure; one of whom, having a large silver staff in his hand, seemed prepared to usher me into the presence of the family.

"Following this person, I entered into a long verandah, or gallery, in which were a number of open doors, through which I caught a glimpse of many large and elegant rooms. Along this gallery I proceeded to a magnificent staircase; whence I was led through several anti-rooms into an apartment, which from its extraordinary length appeared to occupy the whole space of the building from end to end. On each side of this spacious room was a range of lofty and arched double doors, all standing open, in order to admit the air from the outer apartments, and between each was a branched well-shade. The walls were not painted, or papered, as in England, but merely white-washed. The floor was covered with a glossy kind of matting, unlike any thing I had ever before seen. An immense mirror occupied one end of the room, while the other end opened upon a covered balcony of great extent, terminated by pillars which supported a higher story; and beyond these my eye was enraptured with the view of many trees growing in the utmost luxuriance, such as I had never seen before that morning, except in hot-houses, or imperfectly represented on paper or canvas."—(P. 57—61.)

Our hero resided in Calcutta nearly a year, qualifying himself for his official duties. At length, his attainments in the oriental languages and other necessary branches of learning, being considered sufficient and of very rapid growth, (for he took care not to mention the advantages he had enjoyed in Berkshire,) he was appointed to a lucrative station up the country. Unhappily he took with him from Calcutta letters of introduction to an old civilian near Moorshadabad, whose greatest pleasure, next to leading a life of profligacy himself, was to initiate young men in similar habits. We shall present our readers with Mr. Desmond's outline of his character, as also with that of Mr. John Fairfax, as a pair of oriental portraits, the originals of which we trust will soon cease to exist. The civilian is sketched as follows.

"I found the old gentleman extended on a sofa, in a delightfully cool and airy apartment, which commanded a long reach of the Hoogiey, having its banks, on the opposite side, adorned to the very edge of the water with thick woods. Every thing in the apartment of this old gentleman had a native air: there was nothing in the whole room which reminded me of the dwelling of an Englishman, excepting the chairs and sofa.

The old gentleman, who seemed broken down by vice, and dried up by a long residence in the hot climate of India, came to meet me with a voice and manner much more boyish than I should have expected from his appearance. He welcomed me to his house with considerable warmth; but even his first salutation led me to suspect, what I afterwards found by sad experience, that he was a complete old profligate; one who, by being long and intimately associated with heathens, had abandoned him-

self to their infamous habits. He was the first, but by no means the last, example, I became acquainted with, of that amphibious character, the true old European in India. These characters are generally formed of young persons, who having left their native country before their principles were fixed, and being thrown altogether among the natives, have degradingly sunk below the lowest depths of European vice, becoming examples of the most contemptible dissoluteness joined to the most stupid impiety. In the higher ranks of Europeans, this base character is not unfrequently glossed over with some remains of gentlemanly manners; but in the lower classes it appears without cloak or veil, in all its undisguised deformity."—(Pp. 96, 97.)

Mr. John Fairfax's character presents less of the grossness of vice to disgust the spectator, and is one which we have reason to think is not uncommon in the East Indies.

"Mr. John Fairfax bore no resemblance to his brother. He was considerably younger, at least in appearance. He was also very thin and sallow; but having been handsome and possessing the manners of a perfect man of the world, there was something imposing in his appearance. His countenance, though not unpleasant, never relaxed from a fixed gravity; and he very seldom seemed to descend from a state of the most perfect indifference towards any thing like pleasurable feeling. This gentleman had made trial of all that the world could give or do in contributing to his happiness; and being experimentally convinced of the vanity of all things under the sun, he had at length made up his mind to sit down, neither contented nor resigned, but in a state of cold and hopeless apathy:—apathy, at least, so far as his pride was not concerned, since that was a point in which his sensibility was carried to the last extreme.

For such a character, which by the way is a very common one among the higher classes of Europeans in India, no resource was left except that of Religion; but to all influence of this kind Mr. John Fairfax was decidedly hostile."—(Pp. 76, 77.)

At the mansion of the hoary civilian, Desmond is entertained with the exhibition of a *nautch*, or native dance, the principal personage of which becomes the future sybil of the tale. We must therefore introduce her to our readers.

"We had sat awhile after dinner, when my old host got up and led the way into a large hall, the floor of which was paved with marble. At the upper end of this hall was a low sofa, before which stood a table covered with fruits, ice, wine, and sweetmeats, with a large bowl of sherbet mixed up with rose water. Here also I was almost overpowered by the strong odour of sandal wood, mixed with the sweet scent of the Persian jessamine. My host invited me to take a seat by him on the sofa and while he was engaged with his hookah, I lost myself in a short repose."

"I was still between sleeping and waking, when a soft but melancholy kind of music stole upon my senses: it was music of that particular character which belongs only to the true old oriental and Persian harmonies—music of a sweet though monotonous description, and conveying an idea of the tenderest melancholy. I opened my eyes, but without changing my position on the sofa, when folding doors at the further end of the apartment opened slowly, through which three dancing girls entered the hall. At sight of them I suddenly started into a sitting posture; and from the sensation excited in my host, I imagine that my countenance must have undergone, at that moment, some singular change: for he laughed aloud, rejoicing no doubt, like Satan in paradise, in the prospect of triumphing over a creature insnared by his subtlety.

"The dancing girls had now advanced far enough into the room to allow me a clear view of them. As I before said, they were three in number, and behind each female, and in attendance upon her, was a tall well made man, but of singular and frightful physiognomy. The countenance of these persons, under a thin mask of voluptuous gaiety, presented the expression of habitual and determined malignity. They had each an Hindoostanee instrument of music of the stringed kind, resembling a guitar, only played upon with a bow; and it was the office of these men to accompany the songs and dances of the young women with their music; for which purpose they always kept close in their rear, advancing as they advanced, and receding as they receded. Such were these musicians; and their showy dress, with a deep stain of red colouring in their swarthy cheeks, added not a little to their peculiar and unnatural appearance."—(P. 98—101.)

"Two of the female dancers were only common figures; but she who occupied the centre of the group presently monopolized my whole attention, and was indeed brought forward, as I afterwards had reason to suspect, for the very purpose of producing that effect. She was by birth a Cashmerian, and was what in England would be called a middle sized woman, though taller than the common run of females in her own country. Her mouth was small, her teeth white, and her lips blood red with the juice of the betel-nut. She had a fine formed nose, and a low forehead, from which her dark hair was drawn up with great neatness, while her raven locks hung in braids down her back. Her dark hazel eyes were extremely beautiful, and of that singular form

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which is so much admired in the females of Cashmere. They were also environed with a black circle, which gave them a peculiar cast: I say peculiar, because that extraordinary expression was neither beautiful nor pleasing: nor can I describe it any better way than by saying, it had the effect of first attracting the attention, and then holding the senses, as it were, under the influence of witchcraft, or some other diabolical charm. But I should also observe, that, notwithstanding the fascinating effect of this circular ornament, there was a fixed melancholy in the expression of this young woman's eye, which always remained uninfluenced by external circumstances or internal passions. In each ear she had a large ring, to which a full blown rose was attached. The complexion of this female was a clear brown; her skin was of a peculiarly delicate texture; her profile was remarkably well turned, but decidedly oriental. There was something strikingly fine in her throat and the contour of her cheek; her eye brows were long and beautifully arched; her arms, which were bare almost to the shoulder, were turned and rounded with such a peculiar delicacy, as I certainly never had observed in any European female; they were also adorned with many bracelets and bangles (silver ornaments). The palms of her small hands and the tips of her fingers were coloured with the juice of the mindy (a red dye). She had many rings on her fingers. Her dress consisted of paunimabs (drawers or trowsers) of striped China silk; together with a short and exceedingly full petticoat of rose-coloured muslin, terminated with a broad border of silver lace. She wore likewise a transparent jacket of white muslin, with several rows of beads about her neck; and her head dress was a Benares chudor, or drapery of white silver gauze. This syren appeared without either shoes or stockings, having her bare ankles and the extremities of her feet adorned with rings of silver, the latter being likewise stained with the juice of the mindy."—(P. 101.—104.)

The dancing, or more strictly speaking, the voluptuous undulating of the nautch girls, with the melting tones of their lutes, and the witchery of their voices, added to the extra portion of wine which our hero thought necessary "to drown the last struggle of that virtuous principle which he brought with him from his native land," so completely overpowered him, that he gradually sunk into a profound sleep, from which he did not wake till the next day, when he found himself alone on the sofa of the hall where he had spent the preceding evening, and luxuriating in those variable sensations of fatigue and fever, headache and mental agony, which usually follow vicious excesses in a mind or body not hitherto inured to them. The old civilian was of tougher mould, and felt as little weariness as compunction at his nocturnal revels. Desmond quitted his host the next day, but to his astonishment, on entering his boat to proceed to his station, he found on board before him Amena the nautch girl, with Shumsheer, the man who carried her lute, and professed to be her brother, and an old hag whom she called her mother. In vain he attempted to shake them off: by arts and intrigues they overpowered his resolution, and at length became, on his arrival at Janglepoor, a regular part of his household, of which Shumsheer obligingly took the whole management. Three years now passed away in vice and indolence; at the end of the first of which Amena took the liberty to introduce to her master, or rather her devoted slave, an infant whom she taught—but as afterwards appears with no great justice—to call him father. Desmond, however, felt himself attached to his supposed child, and became every hour more deeply enthralled by the arts of the mother, notwithstanding the yet lurking remains of better principles, and the abhorrence which he could not but feel both of himself and the companion of his retreat.

Some business at length requiring his presence in Calcutta, Desmond took leave of Amena, and proceeded to the house of his old friend, Mr. John Fairfax. Three additional years of oriental dissipation had made rapid inroads on the charms of Mrs. Fairfax, and Desmond finding no great pleasure in her society, solaced himself for the absence of Amena by frequenting nautches, and Hindoo festivals of no very edifying character, in the houses of the natives. During his stay in Calcutta intelligence arrived that Mr. Fairfax, of Berkshire, and Mrs. Greville were dead, and that Emily, her education being now completed, was on her voyage to her parents in India.

"At length the well remembered voice of Emily reached our ears, and its melodious tones seemed to thrill through my heart. In a moment afterwards she appeared: and seeing her father, whom the servant pointed out to her, she sprang forwards, and throwing her arms round his neck, sunk upon her knees before him. She pressed her innocent face against his, as he stooped towards her, and for a few moments they thus mingled their tears of joy.

"During the interval, while Emily was kneeling in the embraces of her father, I had an opportunity of observing her beauteous form, her soft and glossy hair, and the extremely delicate turn of her cheek; but when her father raised her up and presented her to her step-mother, I had a full view of her exquisitely lovely face—lovely as youth, health, modesty, and perfect symmetry could make it."—(Pp. 127, 128.)

We must pass over many succeeding events, such as how manfully Mr. Desmond withstood the many and bold attacks of Miss Jane and Miss Belle Donally; how deeply he plunged into love for Emily: how bitterly he hated himself for his connexion with Amena; how resolutely he determined to return to the paths of virtue; and, above all, how clandestinely he discovered, what neither himself nor any other person had suspected, that Emily had cherished for him from the period of his visit in Berkshire, a tenderness which time had not subdued, though it had been severely chastened and controlled by the dictates of almost more than feminine delicacy, and the instinctive feelings of christian sanctity. Emily's herbal, which the Miss Donallys contrived, not very honourably, to get into their possession, was the tell-tale of this latent affection. We were not aware of half the disasters of botany and botanizing till we perused the loves of the gentle Emily and the all-deserving Desmond.

"Under the head *Wood Anemone* were these words.—'I first became acquainted with this delicate flower, May the 4th, in the year —: (the number of the year had been written, but was everywhere carefully erased;) it was growing in a shady spot under some spreading trees in the lawn. We found it when walking with my aunt and another person. Oh, happy day! for ever gone—never to return!

"*Violet, March 14.*—The first violet I have seen this year, growing on a southern bank, near Milwood's Cottage. It was gathered and given to me. *Sweet flower!* I was happy, O how happy, when this flower was in bloom! But as the fairest violet soon withers and dies, so does earthly happiness soon fade away. O that I had a heart to seek heavenly happiness, and that only!

"*Narcissus, April 1.*—This lovely white flower grew in the shrubbery, just opposite to the root-house, where we often used to sit and hear my uncle repeat the poems of Hafiz. I gathered the flower, and thought of the fable of Echo and Narcissus.

"*Wild Honeysuckle, July 25.*—A wreath of wild honeysuckles were gathered and twisted round my hat. I preserved one flower to remind me of that lovely evening when we walked in Lord S——'s pleasure grounds. We found one of the columns of the temple in the park quite encompassed with wild honeysuckles. Then, as if written at another time, a verse of a hymn was introduced, signifying a wish that she might be assisted to break through every earthly entanglement, and fix her affections upon things above.

"By the time I had read thus far my thoughts were in such a tumult, that the book was nearly dropping from my hand; for I was now convinced of the delightful secret, of which I had not hitherto entertained the slightest suspicion.

"My female companions, seeing my agitation asked me the result of my remarks. 'Are you not convinced,' said the elder sister, 'that Emily's heart is engaged?'

"'I am convinced,' I replied, 'that her affections have been devoted to some happy man.'

"'And have you not reason to think,' returned they, 'by her continuing to reject every offer, that they still are so?'

"'I do think so,' I answered, endeavouring to control my emotions.

"'And does not the idea drive you to despair?' said Miss Donally, who was evidently puzzled by my manner.

"'Faint heart,' I replied, 'never won a fair lady. And what would you think of me, were I to say that all you have shewn me, let it have been obtained how it may, has not altogether extinguished my hopes?'

"'Then, probably,' said Miss Jane Donally, 'you build your hopes upon the pretended fickleness of the female mind.'

"I was preparing a reply to this, when the sound of a carriage in the court startled us all excessively. Miss Donally, in extreme agitation, entreated me to hasten to the stairs, and detain Emily, if possible, till she should have time to replace the papers whence she had taken them.

"I obeyed her as quick as lightning; but had scarcely time to reach the head of the stairs, when I was met by Emily herself.

"I suppose there was something particular in the manner in which I held out my hand to her, there being nothing remarkable in the action itself; for, as she ascended the last step, she lifted up her gentle eyes towards me with an expression that conveyed something of disapprobation; but I was in too elevated a state of mind to pay any regard to this silent check; so taking her hand, which was half withdrawn, and leading her into the gallery, I asked after Mrs. Fairfax, who had gone out with her.

"She answered that Mrs. Fairfax was not yet returned, and would still be detained some hours. 'Then,' said I, 'I shall hope to enjoy a few minutes' private conversation with you, my lovely Emily: this pleasure you have long denied me, but now I am determined to take no denial.'

She looked at me with much astonishment, and said, 'You never asked for a private interview, Sir; how then could I refuse it?'

"But you have avoided me continually, my lovely Emily," I answered, 'leading me to suppose either that you hated me, or that, at least, I was perfectly indifferent to you.'

"And pray, Sir," said she, 'what has led you to think differently now?'

"This question startled me; since I was not at liberty to assign the true reason of this change in my sentiments. I do not exactly remember what reply I made, or how I was led on from one thing to another, to make a full and free confession of the devotedness of my heart to her.

"All this time we were standing in the gallery, where I still detained her, although she had made several attempts to leave me, till her attention was at length arrested by the warmth and vehemence of my address. She then stood still, and fixed her eyes upon the ground, while the most lovely blushes rose in her cheeks; but she made no answer, till I had repeatedly pressed her for one word in reply, only a single word! She then answered, but with considerable hesitation, that she referred me to her father—an answer which I interpreted in the most favourable light, and was not reproved for so doing.

"She then expressed such eagerness to quit me, that I allowed her to go: when she hastily retired, leaving me in a state of mind, which for a few moments, was only that of unmixed joy."—(P. 172—178.)

The fair hand for which all the young men in Calcutta were sighing, would certainly have been withheld by the ambitious and mercenary Mr. Fairfax from his young friend had not a letter opportunely arrived from England announcing the death of Mr. Desmond's elder brother, and the accession of our hero to the family estates under the title of Sir George. The patrimony, though dilapidated, it was expected, when put carefully to nurse and assisted by Sir George's oriental accumulations, would be quite equal to what Miss Emily had any right to hope for; and this essential point being ascertained, our heroine soon became Lady Desmond, and proceeded up the country with her husband, to a lucrative station in the province of Bahar, which had been procured for Sir George by the influence of Mr. Fairfax.

Life now rolled away in its happiest and gentlest mood. Sir George had written home to have Amena dismissed on a handsome pension; and, happy in the society of his attached and lovely bride, he was beginning, as a rational being placed in a state of moral probation, to prepare with her for the yet more exalted scenes which were to open in a future world, when they had rightly enjoyed and improved all that this world could bestow.

In the mean time Shumsheer, Amena, and the old hag were not idle. Shumsheer continued in the family, and the two others found means, unknown to Sir George, to settle in the vicinity of his new residence.

"One morning, having been absent from home, I returned unexpectedly; and going into Emily's apartments, I found her sitting in her dressing room, weeping over little Louisa, the daughter of Amena, who stood by her side.

"The child was so much grown, that I did not at first recollect her. But on recognizing her, I turned to the matronne, (a woman employed to sweep the house) who, it was most likely, had brought in the child, and who was then standing at one end of the apartment, and addressing her in her own language, which Emily very imperfectly understood—I bade her take up the child, and get out of my sight, or I would bring her to a punishment which she should remember to the last hour of her life.

"The woman instantly prepared to obey my command, and was taking up the child, when Emily, who at the sight of me had turned as pale as death, rose up, and, coming forward, would have taken my hand; but I repulsed her with undisssembled rage, charging her with having endeavoured, through jealousy, to investigate my private conduct.

"She clasped her lovely hands, and, lifting her dove-like eyes, 'O, my George! my George!' she said, 'may I die this moment, if I ever doubted your love, or felt the least suspicion of any thing amiss in your conduct. I never, never sought to know any thing you wished to conceal from me; and even now, had I been dealing with an English woman, or with one who could properly speak my own language, I should sooner have been aware of her malicious intentions, and should consequently have compelled her to silence.'

"Then turning again to the woman, I bitterly cursed her both in her own language and in English. She endeavoured to make some whining excuse; when vehemently repeating my execration, I seized something, I forget what, which stood near me, to throw at her; upon which she made her escape at the nearest door. On my attempting to follow her, Emily gently laid hold on my arm, and entreated me to let the woman go; when I rudely shook her off and she sunk upon a chair.

"My anger was still so ungovernable, that disregarding, her silent grief, I continued for a few moments to pour out a torrent of furious expressions. After which, rushing out of the room, and calling for Shumsheer, I demanded of him an explanation.

"He made out a story, which at the time appeared plausible, namely, that Amena, having no longer any hope of recovering my affections, had resolved to leave the neighbourhood; but that, before she banished herself for ever, she wished, if possible, to procure the protection of the lady for her child; in order to which she had persuaded the wife of the sweeper (the ayah refusing to have any concern in the affair) to introduce the infant to the beebee saheb (lady.)

"This story bore so plausible an appearance, that after dismissing Shumsheer for the present with some sharp rebukes, I returned in a state of less agitation to Emily, whom I found still sitting where I had left her, weeping very bitterly, and the child still standing by her.

"I drew a chair, and sat down by her; and feeling that such a discovery as she had been led to make required a very serious apology on my part, I took the hand which lay upon her lap, and pressing it to my lips, 'My Emily,' I said, 'you now see your husband's character unmasked! I have not been the virtuous man you believed me to be. But had I dared to entertain the hope of possessing you, my beloved wife, that sweet hope would have restrained me from the commission of those crimes, of which I do now most seriously and solemnly repent, and which I have for a long time renounced.'

"While I spoke, she suddenly turned to me, and clasping her lovely arms round my neck, holding her sweet face in my bosom, she for some moments gave way to a flood of tears, sobbing violently and aloud; inasmuch that being alarmed at her extreme emotion, I tried to soothe her by professions of never failing love. She soon, however, recovered herself, and lifting up her head a little, 'You mistake me, my beloved,' she said; 'you mistake me; you do not understand me; you never did understand me; I am not jealous; I am not suspicious. You love me more than I deserve; I am fully satisfied of your faithfulness; and as to what is past, I have no right to be offended, and I am not offended. No, my beloved George, I am not in the least offended: but—but—' and she hesitated. 'I am anxious, I have long been anxious for the welfare of your immortal soul. O that the sense of your past frailties,' added this lovely young creature, 'may lead you nearer to Him, who is able to save you from them all! I had some reason to fear that you depended too much on the strength of your moral principles; but you perceive, my George, that you have nothing of this kind to build upon. Where then will you repose your hope, if not in the bosom of the Saviour? O let us daily approach his throne together, that we may there obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need. He, perhaps, has allowed you to fall, in order effectually to teach you, that we can do nothing of ourselves; but that all our sufficiency must be derived from Him.'

"It may be readily supposed, that at this moment I desired nothing so much as to be fully reconciled to my amiable wife; and that, with this view, I was prepared to grant her every thing she might request. I accordingly assured her, that my whole life should henceforth be devoted to her, and that I would make any sacrifice she could suggest, to prove the reality of my repentance and devotion.

"Then," said she, 'I shall first avail myself of this your kindness, my beloved George, by imploring your protection for this unhappy infant.'

The sequel of the tale informs us that the three fiends whom we have mentioned, either for revenge, or to regain their former power over their master, formed a plot to poison Emily a short time before she was about to present him with a rival to the little Louisa, who turns out to be the child of Shumsheer!

The last hours of the dying Emily, amidst the pain and delirium occasioned by the poison, were employed in urging her unhappy lord to seek the only source of true repose, which was yet in his power. All earthly enjoyments had for ever fled from him, and his happiness was, in a few hours, buried in the tomb of his Emily. The execrable crew who had caused his misery, contrived, by means of potent drugs, to keep him in a state of almost constant insensibility after the murder of their sainted mistress. In one of his lucid intervals Amena presented herself before him, but was expelled from his presence with abhorrence, though it was not till several years afterwards that he discovered that she had been an agent in the death of Emily. Shumsheer, who passed, if not without suspicion, at least undetected, retained his place in the family till he saw fit to decamp with his master's plate and valuables, and to retire, as was supposed, with Amena to some retreat, where they were never more heard of. The ayah (or waiting maid) who administered the poison was taken some years afterwards, and put an end to her existence in prison, after making the several disclosures, which we have anticipated. Desmond, involved deeply in debts incurred by his extravagance and vice, settled at length in Calcutta, where he renewed his friendship for Mr. Melmoth, by whose instructions and consolations he was brought to that better mind in which he writes the present narrative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Whig Club.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHESHIRE WHIG CLUB.

From the *Liverpool Mercury*.

Our principles on the subject of Parliamentary Reform are so well known, that it may be supposed by some politicians that we ought rather to oppose than to promote the views of the Whigs; and we have no hesitation in saying, that there are persons, who, assuming the title of "Whigs" merely as a cloak for their selfish pursuits, or as an apology for that spleen which arises from the disappointment of their hopes, can be considered only as "Tories out of place;" and, certainly, if these ever pass beyond the sphere of our disregard, they only become the objects of that direct political opposition which we feel it to be our duty to manifest against Tories and Toryism of every description. But we rejoice to find, that a large and most respectable body of nobility and gentry of Cheshire and the neighbourhood have associated themselves for the maintenance of those principles which distinguished the "Whigs of the olden Time;" or, in the words of their own resolution, "for the purpose of fostering and maintaining in their integrity those constitutional principles which were acknowledged and acted upon by our ancestors at the glorious Revolution of 1688." We are about to lay before our readers the proceedings of the first general meeting of this Association, and we are of opinion that in those proceedings may be readily perceived the spirit of true "Whiggism"—the recognition of short Parliaments, and considerably extended suffrage; opposition to useless offices, and unmerited pensions, to placemen having seats in Parliament, to standing armies, military domination and ministerial tyranny. For our own parts, we consider Reform as "the one thing needful" in the state, and we are decidedly favourable to that Reform being as extensive as right and utility combined can demand; but we adopt the very principle which is the cornerstone of the Liverpool Concentric Society, when we say,—“Let the strength, intellect, and wealth of the country be brought fully to recognise the right of representation on a general scale, and we will not dispute upon subordinate particulars.”

When the recent local politics of the province in which the Whig Club has arisen are considered, it is matter of real congratulation that so many individuals of rank have united with the most opulent citizens of Chester, for the promotion of constitutional principles, the division of parties in that city having hitherto been unnatural and inconsistent, owing to a variety of circumstances, which, we trust, this measure will entirely obviate for the future. We shall, therefore, be glad to witness the prosperity of the association; and if, as is intended, the friends of freedom in the surrounding districts be induced to increase its numbers and influence, we cannot doubt that it will be highly beneficial to the cause of "civil and religious liberty."

THE GENERAL MEETING AND DINNER.

LORD CREWE IN THE CHAIR.

Tuesday last, being the day appointed for the first General Meeting of the Cheshire Whig Club, the public attention was considerably excited; and in the course of the day a number of the members from various parts of the county arrived at Chester, in their several carriages, their equipages and liveries making a handsome appearance. About four o'clock they assembled at the Royal Hotel, where the dinner was in preparation, and proceeded to transact the business of the society, of which it is unnecessary to give many particulars. It was, however, agreed, that as the club was now decidedly established, and more than 130 persons enrolled, the period had arrived when the limits prescribed to the committee for the admission of new members might, with propriety, be enlarged; and as several gentlemen of the neighbouring counties had felt a delicacy in applying for admission, in consequence of the title of the society appearing to apply only to one county, it was resolved, that in future the Club should be denominated "The Whig Club of Cheshire and the adjacent counties." It was also agreed that Earl Grosvenor should be requested to preside at the next anniversary; a request to which his Lordship, who was present, very kindly acceded. Mr. Swanwick acted as secretary.

At half-past five o'clock dinner was announced; and the gentlemen, about 100 in number, were ushered into the elegant Assembly-room of the Hotel, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided by Mr. Willoughby, consisting of substantial and luxurious dishes, served up in the finest style, and succeeded by an abundance of game, venison, &c. which gave the highest satisfaction. About forty waiters, chiefly the liveried servants of the individuals present, contributed to the facilities of the festive board. Lord Crewe presided, supported by Lord Grosvenor and Lord Anson; near whom we perceived Sir John Stanley, Sir Henry Bunbury, the Honourable R. Grosvenor, and other distinguished individuals. Mr. Wilbraham, of Delamere, officiated as Vice-president, assisted by Mr. Davenport, of Calveley.

The room, which was very spacious and neatly decorated, together with the brilliant chandeliers, well furnished tables, the ball-room sofas, &c. presented an unusually handsome "tout ensemble." After the cloth was drawn, "Non nobis Domine" was sung by professional glee singers from Liverpool, who, during the evening, gave a variety of glees and songs; several other gentlemen also contributed to the vocal harmony of the party. The tables having been covered with a vast profusion of fruits and wines, the following toasts were given:—

"The King."

"The Royal Family, and the principles which seated their ancestors upon the throne of these realms."

"Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world."

"The Whigs of the Empire."

"Trial by Jury."

"The Freedom of the Press, (very great applause)."

"The Immortal Memory of Charles James Fox."

"Lord Grosvenor, and thanks to him for accepting the appointment as Chairman of the next Anniversary."

His Lordship, after returning thanks, commented on the necessity which existed for the formation of the Whig Club, not for local party purposes, but for the cherishing of those constitutional principles which were rendered conspicuous at the revolution of 1688; principles which he hoped would ere long animate every British heart. He should be sorry to see any administration formed in this country upon any other principles, and he thought, from the manner in which the preceding toasts had been received, that the meeting participated in his sentiments. For his own part, although he had made some efforts for the abolition of useless places and pensions he had been unsuccessful, but he hoped a day would come when the great object of public economy would be successfully appreciated. It was peculiarly requisite at the present moment; and, although ministers seemed at last rather anxious to adopt it, they began at the wrong end, by reducing small salaries instead of large sinecures. But there was another most important subject which demanded attention. It was reform; without which, he felt assured the country could never experience that prosperity which he hoped yet to witness. He was glad that one step towards it, so far as to recognise an important principle, had been taken in the case of Grampound; but something further was requisite (altho' he would not now be minute as to the proper extent of reform) and it was much to be wished that measures had been adopted in all similar cases in favour of the enfranchisement of such places as Leeds, Birmingham, and other towns. Parliament should undoubtedly be shortened by the repeal of the Septennial Bill. They were told that the Whigs originated that bill; but they did so as a temporary measure in support of the Brunswicks and the new order of things, against the machinations, not religious merely, but civil, of the tyrannical Stuarts. But the Tories availed themselves of that temporary act for the perpetuation of their system of misrule, still designating it a Whig measure, notwithstanding the fact that every Whig in the country was favourable to its repeal. Had the principles of Whiggism been acted upon since their successful development in 1688, we should not have witnessed the lamentable inroads which have been made upon the liberties of the people, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Six Bills so restrictive of our rights and especially of the freedom of the Press, the persecution of an unfortunate and lamented Queen, or other recent and dangerous occurrences. But he hoped those principles would yet be resorted to. The present association might greatly contribute to that end, and before he concluded he would beg leave to address a few words of advice to the younger part of the gentlemen around him. He trusted they would adopt the principle of liberty from conviction, and never change them but from conviction. If they ever abandoned them from views of interest, or from subserviency to the influence of power, however they might hope to disguise their motives; the world would perceive the truth; and he thought the loss of character, as to political integrity a loss sufficiently great to warrant his putting his younger hearers on their guard. (His Lordship sat down amidst great applause.)

"Lord Crewe, our worthy President."

This toast was proposed by Mr. Wilbraham, who eloquently enlarged the venerable nobleman as an honest man and an accomplished gentleman, whose patriotism had ever been conspicuous whether in strenuously opposing the unnatural war with America, or the oppressive taxation that followed that event. He had been the personal and political friend of Mr. Fox, and was firmly attached to the liberties of the people.

Lord Crewe returned thanks, and said he certainly had opposed the American war; he considered that war as the source of almost all the evils which the country had since experienced; and he had the satisfaction to say, that however the people were oppressed by the public

burdens, he could lay his head on his pillow with the consciousness that he had never contributed in any degree to the weight of those burdens.

"Admiral Tollemache."

"Mr. Hume."

In proposing this toast, the noble Chairman expressed a wish that the freeholders of the country would send such men as Mr. Hume to Parliament, instead of those whose subservieney to the will of the ministry was so disgracefully conspicuous, particularly on the occasion of the Malt Tax question being discussed, when, after a majority had voted for its repeal, the ministers who told the majority not to hallo before they were out of the wood, brought up their forces the next day and rescinded that vote. They, however, conceded the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax; a mere humbug, not amounting to one per cent. of our burdens. If they wished to relieve agriculture let them give up the Salt Tax, which compelled a farmer keeping forty cows to pay 20s. per week instead of about 6d.

"Sir Henry Bunbury, and the Whigs of Suffolk."

Sir Henry returned thanks. He was but a stranger amongst them, but he always looked with interest to the proceedings of the county in which his ancestors had resided during six or seven centuries, and he had great pleasure in witnessing so respectable a meeting as the present, for the support of those principles, which it should ever be his pride to profess and maintain.

The Cheshire Whig Club, and success to it.

Introducing this toast the Vice Chairman dilated upon the views of the club, in constitutionally opposing the arbitrary conduct of Ministers, who had plunged the country into distress, and in cherishing the purest principles of our ancestors, who had declared that Parliaments should be frequent and Elections free, without which, no system could be established capable of commanding the respect and obedience of the people. The constitution which the Whigs advocated, and which they sought to restore to its purity by Parliamentary Reform, was so different from the constitution which the Tories lauded, when it suited their purpose, as was the fulsome adulation of which they had recently heard so much, from that genuine loyalty which animated the Whigs and the people in general. They respected the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the Peers, because they had been established for the good of the people; but they would strenuously advocate the rights of the people, whose freedom and prosperity was the object of all good governments.

"Mr. Phillips, Lord Molyneux, Mr. Birch, and the Whigs of Lancashire."

Mr. G. Phillips, M. P. returned thanks. The establishment of such a rallying point as the Whig Club was highly praiseworthy, especially in a neighbourhood where many timid persons had associated the ideas of liberty with those of alarm. It was certainly possible that large bodies of men might seek redress for their grievances by means which would rather increase than diminish those grievances; but the good sense of the people would prevent any long career of error, and it was his firm opinion, that all the fears and terrors which had been purposely excited, were utterly groundless. Recent proceedings in Parliament demanded the liveliest attention of the people, and he more and more saw the necessity of Lord John Russell's advice, that men in power should avoid tyrannical measures, and the people practise moderation.

"Lord Anson, and the Whigs of Staffordshire."

Lord Anson returned thanks. The present important meeting rendered this a glorious day for the county of Chester, and if the example now set were followed throughout the kingdom, Ministers must soon see that the principles of 1688 were not extinct in British bosoms. Those principles, if the Whigs and the people united, would check the measures of ministers, and effect the most salutary changes. If the Whigs took their proper stand, the people would naturally look up to them, and not to any turbulent and factious parties, and would become irresistible.

"Colonel Hughes, Mr. Madox, Mr. Williams, and all our Independent Brethren in Wales."

Lieut.-Colonel Hughes returned thanks (in the unavoidable absence of Col. H.) The Noble Lords and Gentlemen who preceded him, had left him no occasion to give reasons for his presence there, further than to say he considered the principles of Whiggism to be those sound English principles, which were diametrically opposed to the Toryism of divine right and passive obedience. He had been asked why he, as a soldier, took any interest in politics? just as if being a soldier the Habeas Corpus Act, the trial by Jury, and other safeguards of our liberties were of no importance to him; but he would say that, in proportion as it was his duty to submit, in a military capacity, to the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, he felt himself bound, as a citizen, to promote the rights and liberties of his fellow subjects.

"May the Commons' House of Parliament be the REAL representative of the people of England."

"The memory of Lords Somers and Delaware, who supported the Revolution of 1688."

"Sir John Thomas Stanley, and the Independence of the County."

Sir J. T. Stanley returned thanks. He had lately kept aloof from politics, but from his youth upwards he had always adhered to Whig principles. The name of Whig had been insulted and despised—it had been united with every thing licentious and vile—by demagogues and designing knaves. He hoped that an example was this day set which would confound their adversaries, and shew them that the Whigs were not inferior to any in point of loyalty, property, birth, and respectability. He was yesterday coming to this dinner, when he was met by a Tory, who said, "I know where you are going to—you are going to fan the dying embers of Whiggism." Yes, he was come to fan the sparks of Whiggism, which he hoped would again blaze out as they did in the days of Anne and the two first Georges. (Applause.) "I thank you, gentlemen, this is the blaze I wished to shine forth." This was the spirit that would serve as a rallying point. They would now walk the streets un-insulted and uninterrupted. Who had dared to challenge the Whigs as disaffected? The Whigs disaffected! To whom? Their disaffection was to the Stuarts and their principles, and it was they that, in defiance of the Tory faction (for faction he would call them) had dared to advance the liberties of England, and to place them on a sure footing, by calling the present Royal Family to the throne. Some of that family were perhaps ungrateful to the Whigs, but the day was coming when the Whigs would be proved to be the best advisers of the King, and the best friends of the people.

"The Committee of the Club."

Mr. E. Davenport thanked the company on behalf of the Committee, and detailed their motives and operations. He trusted that the Noble Lords who had this day honoured them with their company, and who had last year fought their battles, and encountered, in their cause, the insolence of their opponents, were by this time convinced that what he would venture to call their martyrdom, had been attended with at least some beneficial consequences. But they should give the thanks where they were most due; it was to the Tories that they were indebted for the pleasure, and the country for the honour, of this day. He invited them, therefore, to let any feelings of indignation excited by the outrages of the famous Northwich meeting subside in the pleasing and grateful recollection of this one solitary service, this insulated benefit, which they, in their predestination to blunder, had involuntarily conferred upon their country. There had hitherto been much prejudice against belonging to a party, as if party was something criminal, or as if men who associated disinterestedly, as they did, for the good of the country, were less respectable than those who, for the last fifty years, had united for the purpose of dividing among themselves the honours, profits, and patronage of the state. Such nonsense as this prejudice against party reminded him of the saying of "a great man now no more," who flourished upon the public purse; he meant Jonathan Wild, who when he was going to be hanged, declared, with all the dignity of conscious innocence, that he had fallen a victim to a party twelve men, whose verdict had doomed him to destruction! Objections to Parliamentary Reform had been started on the ground that the advocates of the measure were not agreed upon a plan. Whenever Ministers were threatened with the dreaded subject of Reform, they brought forward their heavy artillery in the shape of the Right Hon. Member for Liverpool, who, in reply to all the unanswerable arguments in its favour, was certain to discharge this his usual subterfuge, "Gentlemen, as you are not agreed yourselves upon the precise quantity of the article you ask for, not an ounce shall you have from our shop;" he was like a man asked for charity, who should put his head in his pocket pretending to listen to some asking for more, others for less, and then suddenly turning round and saying, I will not give you a farthing because you have neglected to come to a previous agreement upon the precise minimum of of quantity necessary to save you from starvation. The Cheshire Whig Club, were ready to receive whatever was conceded in remedying the evils of which they complained, yet if the remedy granted proved insufficient for the complaint, they asserted their right to refer to history and first principles; and to examine the original contract which connected them with the reigning family. (Here Mr. D. commented on the mischief arising from placemen voting in Parliament, carrying measures favourable to their own interested views, which, but for them, would be frequently negatived.) Short Parliaments were recognised by our best statutes, and it was well known that the honesty of Parliament bore an inverse ratio with its duration; for, in fact, any increased infusion of conscience into the votes of our representatives might be regarded, like the singing of swans, as a token of speedy dissolution. The Cheshire Whig Club had "resolved to foster and maintain" principles which, if they meant any thing, were a virtual recognition of a safe and constitutional Reform. And what did that term signify but mending

what was amiss?—Why then should we be ashamed of the term, when the idea and the synonyme were universally admitted? Let them not imitate those political drones who were always complaining but never acting; whose constant reply, whenever they were invited to assist in denouncing injustice, or any other grievance, was always—"I cannot go that length!" What would be thought of a man who on seeing his friend up to the neck in a ditch, was to begin a compassionate sermon upon his case; and on being invited to substitute a little more substantial aid, were to say "I am truly sorry, it was not I who sent you there; you have my heartfelt commiseration, but as to helping you out—why—I cannot go that length, and for this reason, that on the other side the road there is another ditch, which may be as deep as the one you have fathomed, and into which you might possibly fall." Absurd as such logic might appear, it was precisely analogous to that used by the non-reforming Whigs. He was not for killing these drones (as the bees did) but rather than increase the Club's numbers at the expense of its efficiency, by such recruits, he would willingly give them crowns for convey to stay away. With respect to Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, he might confidently assert that not one man in the room favoured those doctrines, which it would be consequently superfluous to discuss or disclaim. As to the object of those who had brought them together this day, he could solemnly declare, that which of himself he knew, and of others he believed, that they had been actuated by no one sordid, selfish, or even aggressive motive. Their principal object was to breathe the air of local independence; and the magnitude and respectability of the present meeting was a pretty safe guarantee against future molestation. The general utility of such meetings he considered as twofold:—1st, as they acted directly as a check to bad governments; and, secondly, as they served to direct popular opinion: for it was reasonable to suppose that when men saw their natural guardians occupying the post assigned them, and asserting their rights, they would show confidence, and leave all initiative measures to them. But in order to inspire confidence in others they must be consistent with themselves, act up to their professions, and not refuse the inductions drawn from their fundamental resolutions, which inductions he asserted to be the wish for a safe, efficient, and constitutional Reform.

"Mr. Coke, of Norfolk."

"Mr. Counsellor Williams."

Mr. Williams returned thanks. He considered the present as an auspicious day, not only for the country, but for the kingdom at large. He was not aware upon what ground he had been honoured by being noticed, except it was supposed that he did his duty in a profession which, though honourable in itself, was not overstocked with the commodity called Independence. There were, however, occasionally, characters who preserved its reputation, and seemed to lift up the profession after them, as if it were a burthen upon their shoulders. There had been Ashburtons, Camdens, and Romillies; and there were, now living, men who showed that the profession was not naturally servile; but some influence was at work to render it as much so as possible. It was indeed said, that lawyers should have no politics; as if they were to stand with their hands extended and their pockets open to receive the good thing from either side, or, if there were more than two sides, to take from all; as if lawyers must exert themselves to hold up the laws of the country to the respect and admiration of the public, without paying any regard to the formation or administration of those laws. If they or any other class were thus to look on and say nothing, the tyranny of the Stuarts might as well have been perpetuated. Even as it was, such were the encroachments made upon the constitution, that our ancestors, if they could rise from the dead, would shudder at finding that 180 individuals returned 350 members to the House of Commons; being in fact, a majority of the whole House. He wished our illustrious Peerage ever to preserve their privileges, but he would maintain that the people, the majesty of the people, should not be neglected. The right of representation should be fully recognised as the basis of our Government. The County of Chester had in old times felt the evil of being taxed without being represented, and by a powerful petition obtained its rights. It was the case also with Wales; for when that province became united under the legislature of England, representation was given not to Snowdon, to Cader Idris, or to the goats upon those mountains, but to men, taxed men. Durham also was admitted to representation upon the same grounds; and that county now elected one whom he was proud to call his Hon. Friend (Mr. Lambton) whose efforts for Reform he should be proud to second, if he had a seat in the Honourable House. That House ought to be the real and not the virtual representation of the people. Reformers were charged with innovation; but he denied the charge—the theory of the constitution denied it; for it recognised the representation of the people, and it was proved by the fact that decay, and decay alone, had caused the present disproportions in the elective franchise. This he would maintain in defiance of the hypocritical sophistry and contraband commentaries of interested men; his own disinterestedness he need not profess, for those who had known the map of Eng-

land for the last thirty years must be convinced that popular principles or popular prepossessions were not the roads to profitable honours.

"Sir Thomas Mostyn, and may he assist John Bull out of the ditch described by Mr. Davenport."

"Lord Belgrave."

"Mr. Swanwick and the Independent men of Chester, who protested by petition against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act."

"Lord Derby."

"The Duke of Norfolk."

"Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Davenport."

"Mr. Tollett and Mr. Sudworth, and success to the Plough and the Pall."

Mr. Tollett returned thanks, and commented ably on the vital importance of agriculture, which, in this country, should be coupled with independence. But he could not avoid saying, that the apathy of the country gentlemen had been the cause of all our political mischiefs; the people naturally looked to them, and they should defend the rights of the people. Instead of this, they left every thing, good or bad, to those in power, relying implicitly on the wisdom of their forefathers, and on heaven-born ministers. They were very fond indeed of heaven-born ministers, every thing was right which they did; whether in fighting against liberty on the other side of the Atlantic, or instituting expensive wars against France; nay, if more recently they had waged war about a few cat-skins in the wild regions of North America, they would have thought it right still. He hoped, however, they were awaking to a sense of their duties; and he would exhort them, where they had the power, to return honest men to Parliament. If only fifty-two men had been sent from the fifty-two counties, determined advocates of liberty and economy, they might, by honourable perseverance, have saved the country from its present lamentable state of distress.

Mr. Sudworth also briefly returned thanks.

"May the county of Chester be as rich in honest principle as in valuable produce."

"May the example of the Cheshire Whig Club be followed throughout the Empire."

"Lord Erskine."

"Hon. H. G. Bennet."

"May the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement be the standard of our principles, until something better be pointed out to us."

"Mr. Counsellor Cottingham."

Mr. C. returned thanks, assuring the company that he venerated the principles which he had heard avowed in the present meeting, and should continue to cherish them to the latest period of his existence.

"The perfect union of the People with the Whig Aristocracy of the country."

The Rev. Mr. Lyons, in proposing this toast, said he did so as an ardent friend of freedom. The Whigs must perceive that without the people's powerful support they could accomplish no good, either in or out of Parliament; and he thought the experience of the last few years must convince the people, that they could not effect their restoration to liberty and prosperity without the co-operation of the talents, the wealth, and influence of the Whigs. By union, and union alone, could they obtain a redress of their grievances.

"Mr. Lambton, and success to his efforts for Reform."

"Mr. Roscoe."

About ten o'clock Lord Grosvenor and several friends retired from the room. At eleven Lord Crewe took his leave of the company declaring that he had spent with them one of the happiest evenings of his life. He retired amidst reiterated applause. Mr. Davenport was then called to the chair, and about midnight the company separated, fraught with elevated feeling, sober mirth, and patriotic sentiment; all delighted with "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Count Saurau.—On the restoration, two or three Capuchins tried their luck in Milan, and were followed in the streets (where a Monk had not been for years) by the young people, who at first took them for mountebanks. The Governor Saurau sent for one of them, ordered him to shave and wash himself, and to dress like a Christian, or to leave the country, on pain of imprisonment.—A Milanese Priest found a man possessed by the devil (who as an old legitimate had not shown his face in Italy since the Revolution) and dispossessed the victim in the presence of a full congregation. The Governor sent for the Priest, and said to him, "Padre mio, while I am Governor of Milan, I'll have no devils let loose upon the community." In a word, the Aulic Council found they were mistaken in their man, Saurau was recalled, and another substituted, less conscientious about miracles.—Lady Morgan.

Address.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHESHIRE WHIG CLUB.

From the *Liverpool Mercury*.

We have stated that the payment of direct taxes and parish rates would afford great facilities to the proper officers in collecting the votes of householders; but we must not be understood as falling into the common error of claiming that the right of voting should depend upon such payments: we only suggest, that so long as the present system of collecting the taxes should be in operation, the practice of voting might be assisted by it; but the plain principle we contend for, is, that all householders, not paupers, should be entitled to the elective franchise. At present, indeed, as nearly all such householders pay direct taxes, there is little difference between the two definitions of the proposed extent of the suffrage; but the former, although it had obtained considerable popularity, is founded upon variable, and therefore fallacious, premises. The whole of our direct taxes, numerous and vexatious as they are, produce only (in round numbers) about six millions, in sixty, of our gross revenue; the remaining fifty-four arising entirely from indirect taxation. It is evident, therefore, that ministers, by increasing the duties of Customs, Excise, &c. only five per cent. might repeal all the direct taxes affecting the middle classes of society, and by a further increase of five per cent. might abolish direct taxation altogether, and consequently put an end to the suffrage contended for on the erroneous grounds we have described. Some politicians maintain, that all persons paying poor's rates should be eligible to vote; but this idea is as fallacious as the other, inasmuch as in some small and rural parishes the inhabitants might frequently be disfranchised by such a prevalence of health, prosperity, and good management as would exempt them for a time from the necessity of parochial contributions; and, indeed, the rates may one day be included in the general financial system of the country, for the purpose of equalization, and then the preceding objection would be valid against any qualification depending upon them. In fact, every view we can take of this subject leads us to the conclusion that no plan of Reform would be so free from practical difficulties or reasonable opposition as that which might be founded upon household suffrage.

The duration of Parliament is the next point of controversy among Reformers. The Radicals argue very forcibly, that as one sitting of Parliament is requisite in each year for the affairs of the state, and as representation should be as perfect as possible, it follows that elections should be annual, lest numbers of persons coming to age should remain for a considerable time debarred from their rights. But there is a mass of prejudice against it, arising from the experience of the present turbulent mode of elections, which will powerfully resist the adoption of more frequent recurrences to the popular voice than would follow the restoration of the Triennial Act. Good regulations would, no doubt, obviate all the difficulties supposed to attach even to annual elections; but public opinion would more readily embrace the other mode; it has been recognised in a comparatively modern period of our constitution; and we are quite satisfied that representatives, elected on the broad basis of household suffrage, might be safely trusted in the exercise of their functions for the space of three years. It is a period of time short enough to operate as a salutary check upon the influence of the minister, and yet long enough to allow the turbulence of party feelings, and to mature the judgment of the electors between each occasion of its exercise.

The vote by ballot, although there is much difference of opinion respecting it, is not a point of very severe contention; its general adoption, in the case we have mentioned, having proved its efficacy and advantage. The entire liberty of judgment, which the ballot affords to those whose circumstances make them dependent on the caprice of their employers or patrons, renders its merits well worthy the consideration of every patriot and philanthropist. It may be very desirable that such a public spirit should pervade all ranks as would enable every elector fearlessly to stand forward, in the old English way, as it is termed; and openly give his vote for the man of his choice; but we must not shut our eyes to the fact, that industrious and deserving men are frequently sufferers "for conscience sake." Imagine a worthy Englishman, capable of forming a correct judgment upon the merits of rival candidates, and that judgment being in direct opposition to the known party-feelings of his master; a numerous, though humble, household, dependent upon his labours, and those labours only co-existent with favour in the sight of an intemperate employer; what old English feelings of liberty dare he entertain? He knows that there are instances, in high places, of men being visited with signal displeasure on account of their political sentiments; and while he is at the hustings performing an important public duty, he may have reason to fear that on his return home a message may await him from the foreman, or commander-in-chief, of his employer's workmen to the following effect: "Sir, I have it in command from my MASTER, to inform you that my MASTER has no further occasion for your services." He may solicit, he may demand, the reason for his dismissal, but the foreman may be mute, and his family may be ruined. The chief

advantage, however, of the vote by ballot is, that while it affords shelter to those who dare not avow their opinions, it precludes no one from proclaiming, on the house-top, all the principles by which his political conduct is guided. Still, we would leave this point to be settled in either way, fully impressed with the conviction, that, under a reformed parliament, political persecution would be unknown, because it would be unavailing, and that the system of open votes might be acted upon with safety.

We need not expatiate further on the details of such a project of Reform, as would, in our opinion, unite all the strength of the Opposition, except to suggest, that such persons as are at present electors, in consequence of birth, servitude, or local privileges, but who are not householders, should retain their right of voting during life. If this point were not noticed, it might be supposed that we were desirous of disfranchising many men who have worthily inherited or obtained that distinction which ought only to die with them.

We have been thus minute in the statement of our opinions on Reform, in order that, while we endeavour to promote the union of all classes of Reformers, our motives may be distinctly understood. The advancement of a thorough and effectual Reform, is the political object which, above all others, occupies our minds, engages our hearts, and actuates our conduct. We feel that the doctrines of universal suffrage and annual parliaments, however sanctioned by abstract justice, and we do not deny those sanctions, are too much opposed by the influential part of the British community to carry with them the probability of success. We are persuaded that the Radicals can do nothing, if opposed by the Whigs; nor the Whigs, if opposed by the Radicals; and we have expressed our opinion, that if the Whigs would declare themselves favourable to, and earnestly endeavour to obtain, household suffrage and triennial parliaments, they would consolidate an union of opposition to the present arbitrary system, which no efforts of the Tory-faction could resist. This, we conceive, would ensure to the people, a FULL, FAIR, AND FREE REPRESENTATION in Parliament; this is "the one thing needful" for the true glory of the crown and the welfare of the country; and, whatever extent of Reform may be necessary for its accomplishment, to that extent, we say, let public opinion be advanced; our unchangeable motto being, as the head of our Journal testifies, that, "the safety of the people is the supreme law."

To conclude. We earnestly advise the Cheshire Whig Club, and all other similar associations, to make known, explicitly, their views; to adopt, cordially, the sentiments of many of their members, in favour of complete household suffrage; and to work zealously in the vineyard of Reform, until Reform be obtained. Unless they do this, the Radicals cannot, from principle, and the people at large will not, from disposition, join their standard. A few hard names thrown at ministers; a few obscure hints on Reform, and a few festive meetings, will not sufficiently engage the public interest. Political discussions should be promoted, petitions to the legislature should be originated, and, if approved, adopted, in every district in which the active Whig Reformers reside; and those who have seats in Parliament should ardently second the claims which the public voice would put forth, in behalf of public liberty. Such activity, together with a knowledge of the odious deeds of the creatures of power, and the effects of their tyranny and extravagance, would generate a national spirit of glorious promise. Not long would our country be the prey, and our fellow-subjects the victims, of a selfish rapacity, which has almost destroyed the happiness, and revolutionized the property, of an industrious and skillful nation; a rapacity, to gratify which the present Tory faction have ever been ready to sacrifice the country to their own interested designs:—to make wars, for the sake of offices, jobs, and contracts; to levy troublesome and trivial taxes, for the sake of patronage and peculation; to maintain armies, to build barracks; to secure, by corruption, the election of time-serving legislators, for the sake of places and pensions; and in short, to do any thing, and every thing which has a tendency to plunder the many for the enriching of a few. This is the true characteristic of Toryism; to overthrow it, we call upon all the friends of freedom throughout the country; and we trust, that the members of the Cheshire Whig Club, whose rank, wealth, intelligence, and patriotism so well qualify them for taking an important part in the regeneration of the English Government, will not be wanting in those exertions by which the prerogatives of the King, the privileges of the Peers, and the rights of the People may be permanently established.

Ladies of Piedmont.—The women universally adopt the French toilet and language, and they exhibit something of that peculiar *bonnaire* and light and pleasant *persiflage* which constitutes the principal charm of French conversation. But they have a grace which is not French,—a grace which is purely Italian,—the grace of simplicity. Nothing mannered, nothing conventional, nothing affected or formal, can be found in the character of a genuine Italian woman. For this very reason, perhaps, under all the disadvantages of a bad education, bad government, and bigotted religion, they are still fond, by those who are admitted to their intimacy, fascinating beyond the reach of art to imitate.—*Lady Morgan.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Indian News.

The Dawk of yesterday brought private Letters from Bombay of the 15th of May, two days later in date than the last Gazette that reached us from thence. One of these, which we have seen, has the following paragraph.

"From Persia we learn to-day that Mr. Willock has been under the necessity of demanding his passport, and leaving the country; the cause not known; said to be disagreement on the subject of Kishm; also that Russia has at length declared war against the Porte."

We shall hear still more, no doubt, of this affair, before many days elapse; but even if we should not, this is enough to shew that our information was not, as the BULL said, "entirely incorrect." The fact of Mr. Willock's leaving the country is here distinctly admitted:—the fact of Russia being at actual war with Turkey is also admitted:—and the rest is still as probable as any other event in the present political aspect of affairs.

Although the Persians were at open hostilities with the Turks, they could not on that account at once relinquish all their habitual and well founded jealousies of the Russians, who are much more their natural enemies, from religion, territorial proximity, preponderating force, ambitious views, and other powerful causes than the Ottomans could possibly be;—and the manner in which they have hitherto put forth their whole strength to repel the incursion of the Russians on their frontier, proves beyond a doubt that while they apprehended nothing from Turkey, they were in perpetual dread of a Russian invasion, which, if made with only a moderate force, would be irresistible.

Under these circumstances, nothing is more probable than that the views of Russia might embrace either an alliance with Persia against the Turks, if the Persians could so far conquer their fears for their own safety as to admit them as allies;—or an occupation of Persia, by force, in case of her resistance, for the purpose of attacking Turkey, both on her European and Asiatic territories at the same time, as the Russians could so easily do, from their great numerical superiority, and thus by distracting the attention of the leaders of the Turkish Army, make an easy conquest of the country.

In all this, there is nothing in the least degree improbable; and if the cause of Mr. Willock's leaving Persia be at all connected with a Russian dispute, it is just as likely that the Russians might have entered Persia as enemies, as that they should have come as allies and friends.

Another point of the information said to have been conveyed in the Express has been made a subject of wonder by persons evidently ignorant of the subject on which they write. We do not of course expect that all persons should be equally well informed on subjects of local position, &c. which require a personal visit, or very minute descriptions to understand clearly. The HUKKARU, for instance, says "There is no truth in Captain Willock's requesting Mr. Bruce to fortify himself in Bushire; the thing is perfectly ridiculous to be imposed on any one who has the least knowledge of that place, else they must have a poor opinion of Captain Willock's own knowledge."

We believe that we are quite as well acquainted with the position and local features of Bushire, as this luminous Writer (be he who he may); and we assert, without fear of contradiction from any one at all acquainted with that place, that such advice, whether it were given by Captain Willock or not, is so far from being ridiculous, that it has been acted on in innumerable instances in nearly all the British Residences of Turkey, Arabia, and Persia, when commotions or disturbances, whether political or local, have rendered it necessary. At Baghdad, while the whole city has been in arms, with the invading followers of a new Pasha, or the Army of a Persian Chief without, Mr. Rich has more than once fortified himself in his Residence, and remained safe until the commotion, which has lasted weeks in succession, was at an end. At Bassorah, Mr. Colquhoun, the Resident there, has done the same. At Bushire, Mr. Bruce secured himself and family from injury in the same manner, while the streets of the town was one scene of blood and contention between the armed followers of the Prince of Shiraz and the Sheikh of the City whom he wished to displace, as well as on the occasion of the Wahabee Arabs visiting that port in 1817. The Residences or Factories

of Cairo, Smyrna, Aleppo, Mocha, and other places, have been often turned into castles, and sustained even vigorous sieges, as well as long blockades, and afforded safe protection to their inmates, while the cities themselves were filled with blood and massacre. In old Captain Hamilton's Account of the East Indies, we remember a narrative of a most spirited and heroic defence of the British Factory by half a dozen individuals who had fortified themselves therein, against the whole force of the town, and their ultimate victory obtained for them the concession of all the points they demanded.

The fact is that not only the British Residences or Factories, but all the large dwellings inhabited by persons of any consequence in Persia, Turkey, or Arabia, are constructed for defence as well as for habitation; because occasions are perpetually happening in which it is necessary for persons to shut themselves up, and make their houses their castles. In all of them there are breast-works and loopholes for musketry; and at Bassorah, we distinctly recollect, that there are embrasures for cannon. These wise Writers of Calcutta, who pretend to know so much more than their neighbours, should "look before they leap" for want of this salutary precaution, they scarcely ever raise the cry of the "ridiculous" against others, without being made to look infinitely more ridiculous in their turn. Not to refer such persons to History, which we suppose is far beyond their reach,—the Novel of Ivanhoe, of which at least they must have heard, would teach them that there were periods even in their own country, when dwellings were fortified, and defended too, against a much more powerful force than any town in Persia, without the aid of artillery, could bring against them. Besides this, they ought to know also that the Chiefs and Dependants of Factories fortifying themselves in their Residences, is not a thing wholly unknown in the Annals of the East India Company; for to this very cause,—the progressive defence of isolated Factories, and extension of territory beyond it,—has England, step by step, marched from the possession of a humble Settlement on the Hooghly to the acquisition of her Eastern empire. Yet this it is, which is said by the sapient Critic of the HUKKARU to be too ridiculous for belief!!

We attach perhaps too much importance to a Paper that many had forgotten, and would scarcely know the protracted existence of, but for our mention of it here: It has of late made a feeble effort to revive the dying embers of its exhausted spirit, by the admission of absurd conjectures on the state of the JOURNAL's finances: but it will not do.—The envy of another's success is all that it proves. But, as it has been truly said,

"Envy will Merit, like it Shade, pursue;"

and we cannot of course escape the common evils incident to the imperfections of nature. If the Writers who take such pains to inquire into the state of our finances, would but devote the same time and labour to the improvement of their own, they would act, we think, a wiser part; because their speculations cannot add to or diminish the receipts or profits of the JOURNAL in any degree; but if the same attention were well directed and perseveringly applied to their own affairs, they might lessen the cause for that envy which now appears to torment them.

Madras, May 22, 1823.—The heat at the Presidency for the last four days has been unprecedented, even in the memory of the oldest European Inhabitant, and it is our melancholy duty to record the sudden deaths of two highly respectable Individuals of our community—Major General W. H. Rainsford, and Lieutenant Lowe, Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, at St. Thomas's Mount. It appears that they both complained of slight indisposition, and it was thought necessary to call in medical assistance, which was instantaneously administered, but without effect. It is a singular coincidence, that so sudden and similar a fate should have befallen two individuals of the same society, at the same hour—for between the hours of six and seven on Monday morning last were they summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns," leaving us two awful examples of the uncertainty of human life. Nor can we close our catalogue of deaths here, for the oppressive heat of Monday last proved fatal to four of H. M.'s 54th Regiment just arrived from the Cape, and we hear that a similar mortality prevailed in H. M.'s 34th, stationed at the Mount.—*Madras Gazette.*

Religion in India.

Sir, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

It affords great satisfaction to the Friends of India to observe that your Paper is so warm and able an advocate of every principle calculated to advance the happiness of the Natives, and especially that it is so often made the channel of promoting among us the consideration of that great subject, the eternal interest of our Indian Brethren. The subjects of Legislation and Political Economy, the amelioration of the temporal condition of our Native Subjects, are of great, very great importance; but the greatest of all subjects, a subject of infinite and unspeakable importance, is the making known to the Natives of India what Almighty God has done to save them from "everlasting punishment" to bring them "unto life eternal."

This is the greatest, the most glorious work under the sun. When death approaches us, the reflection of having made even the smallest exertion in promoting the knowledge of Christianity among the Natives of India, will afford our Governors, our Judges, our Members of Council, our Secretaries, our Civil and Military Servants, and our Merchants, more happy reflections, than the sum total of the greatest acts of humanity and benevolence, the greatest measures of public benefit to mankind to which they as Philanthropists or Statesmen may have had the means of doing; and when you, Sir, look back on the pages of your JOURNAL, although you will have great cause for thankfulness that you have in so many respects been enabled (excuse me, I mean not to say any thing to hurt your feelings) to do so much public good, by means of the Press, yet the reflection of your having in your JOURNAL advocated the cause of Christianity in India, by merely having given a place therein to the thoughts of others on the subject, will, I am assured, be one of the most cheering consolations which you will then derive from your work.

Sincere thanks be to the illustrious Nobleman at the head of the Government for his abolition of the Censorship of the Press. This act alone of his Government is a blessing for the benefit of which his name will be held in grateful remembrance to posterity by the sons and daughters of British India.

The following is the opinion of a Gentleman in the Honorable Company's Service on the subject of propagating the Christian Religion in India, written at a time when he held one of the highest situations under the British Government. He regarded the diffusion of genuine Christianity in India as a measure equally important to the interests of humanity, as to the stability of our power. He considered that the undertaking, (propagating the Christian religion in India), like every great design, must encounter obstacles and difficulties, but was convinced that if prosecuted with activity and judgement, it would be attended with final success; that so noble an object has seldom been presented to the zeal and piety of a Christian people; and that our Countrymen would have the satisfaction of knowing that in diffusing their Religion, they would give additional strength and stability to the foundation of their power in India.

He observes "The Christians and all men inclined to embrace Christianity are exposed in India to obloquy and serious inconvenience. I do not (says he) wish that temporal benefits should be held out to promote conversion, but the Christians should assuredly feel that in the countenance, support, and protection of the Missionaries, and through them of the Superior Authorities, they will experience some alleviation of the evils which they encounter in becoming Christians, that if they forsake the natural protection of their native Chiefs and Rulers they will find in their Missionaries men equally able and far more willing to defend their rights and character, and that even in temporal concerns they may receive some compensation for the sacrifice which they make. In the present infant and weak state of Protestant Christianity, it is also of consequence that the Christians should be strictly united to the British Government, by the reciprocal obligations of protection and dependence, and they will always consider the protection of the English Missionaries as that of the Government. This course of proceeding will communicate

a respectability and dignity to the cause of Protestant Christianity that may be expected under the Divine Blessing of Almighty God to contribute greatly to its advancement. And this plan of conduct, so far from exciting the jealousy and animosity of the unconverted Natives, will inspire their minds with sentiments of respect and reverence towards the British Character. No opinion can be more fallacious than this, that the English, by neglecting the substance and practice of their own Religion, conciliate the respect and attachment of the Natives. The Natives of India, however immersed in immorality and vice, universally revere Religion, and reverence religious men: they are unfortunately incapable of judging of the truth of Religion, and are therefore disposed to regard all Religions as sacred; but they always venerate the real, and too often the pretended, professor of piety, as a man of superior sanctity and merit. Although licentious and cruel, the Musselman yet display the utmost respect for their Religion. Wherever they reside, they build Mosques and make converts. To the pious and religious professors of their faith, they shew the highest regard, and their conduct in these points, while it continues free from intolerance, is admired and respected by the Hindoos, and considered to be as superior to ours as the interests of Heaven are to those of the earth. They think, and perhaps justly, that our views are directed to worldly policy alone; and the common sense of even the ignorant Heathen will refuse to the policy of this world, which can never be entirely purified from motives of a selfish and sordid nature, the tribute of esteem and veneration due to the principles of piety and virtue.

Near the place where I visited — there is a small village containing no less than seven or eight Mosques. The Musselmans are zealous in their prayers, and the observance of all the forms of their Religion: they have several schools, they purchase slaves in order to circumcise them; and the solemn regard which they exhibit for their Religion, so far from exciting the jealousy of the Hindoos, attracts their respect. We may be satisfied that while we neglect or discourage our own Religion, both we and it will be despised by the people. Whether the introduction of the English Government in India has tended more to the improvement or the corruption of the morals of the people, is a problem perhaps of difficult solution; but if the tendency of our Government has been, and I am afraid this is the case, to degrade the character and conduct of the people, every motive of humanity should receive additional strength in urging us to extend the influence of the only Religion capable of establishing integrity and virtue among them. Let English Missionaries and the means of instruction, conversion, and liberal protection, be multiplied to the greatest possible extent; they will never, while the sacred cause of Christianity is conducted in the spirit of mildness that belongs to its character, excite the resentment of the people, but will rather ensure their confidence and respect."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Southern India, May, 1822. K. L. T. N.

Sir, To the Editor of the Summochar Chundric.

Having observed the sarcasm in the SUMMOCHAR DORPON of the 9th of Bysakh against the Salt-purchasers of the last sale, which has bedaubed with salt the wounds made by their own follies, I thought, they would wash off the dirt, provided they had any blood and juice in their bodies, and by that means reduce the price of the article; but instead of that they have added to its weight, by infusing mud into it; that is, we cannot get good salt even at a very high price. Why does a man acquire riches, or increase his store? To make himself happy, to gain a good name, and to do virtuous actions, or in other words, to do good to all living creatures. But people generally never engage themselves in a thing by which they can acquire no honor but on the contrary disgrace, and many would give up such things even if they found them very lucrative. But at present we find there are many objections to the salt trade as now carried on in this country. I think this trade never before became an object of so much vituperation, since the English have ruled over this country. I therefore beg your insertion of what I am going to say respecting those purchasers, on account their not having replied to that which had been written against them.

AN OLD SUBJECT.

NOTE.—The concluding part of this, on account of its great length, will be printed next week; and from that it will appear that the purchasers of salt are not the only persons to be condemned.—EDITOR of the Summochar Chundric.

Wednesday, June 5, 1822.

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Scavenger's Department.

SIX, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Permit me to bring to the notice of those who are concerned, through the channel of your Paper, the existence of a Nuisance in my neighbourhood (Sukeas's Lane), which cannot be too speedily removed; for if suffered to pass unnoticed, it will infect the air to such a degree as to render it pernicious to the health of the inhabitants of houses in that quarter, which has already been affected by the horrible stench emitted from the filth that is allowed to accumulate for days and weeks in the Drains contiguous to their dwellings, without the least attempt to clear them.

The Nuisance to which I allude is the disgusting sight of Dead Cats and Dogs, which more than once lately I have observed lying in my way while proceeding to Church in the morning, and which I have had occasion to remark was seldom removed until it was in a complete state of putrefaction, the effluvia from which, you will agree with me, Sir, is any thing but agreeable. Conceiving that the neglect lies somewhere in the Scavenger's Department, whose Establishment I believe is maintained for the purpose of keeping the Streets and Drains free from Nuisances of every description, I trust that this representation will meet with due attention from those who have the power of remedying the evil complained of.

A. B.

Magistrates.

SIX, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Your Correspondent "KATTER" in the JOURNAL of to-day, remarks, "that a penny earned in an honest vocation, be it what it may, is no disgrace." The general truth of this position will, perhaps, not be denied; but obviously there are many modes of making a penny, to which although the epithet "dishonesty" cannot be applied, are at the same time, neither justifiable nor proper.

Besides many of the Covenanted Servants of the Honorable Company, in the Commercial Line, who are allowed to trade, (under well-defined regulations and provisions), such as the Commercial Residents and their Assistants, many of their Medical Servants at Civil Stations appear to enjoy the same privileges; those in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, for very obvious reasons, stand debarred from such privilege, as do likewise these uncovenanted persons, who fill so many considerable Offices under the Government, for instance the Calcutta Magistrates, including the Commissioners of the Court of Requests.

It would indeed be extremely injurious to many classes of the inhabitants, were the Gentlemen holding these situations, or any individuals amongst them, to be practically a Trader, or a General Agent, or any other denomination of Merchant; for let trading matters be never so honestly transacted, all kinds of disagreements will occasionally arise from them; it is indeed the common course of things, that they should occur, so that under a Trading Magistracy, a Cotton Merchant, or a Sugar Merchant, or any other FAIR Trader, driven to the Police Office for protection, or to the Court of Requests for redress, may be destined to find the one with whom he is at issue in the person of the Sitting Magistrate, or Commissioner, quite ready to decide the question of the humble Suitor. Nor is that the worst consequence of such a system, for it may reasonably be apprehended, that he who will surreptitiously trade in more commodities than the Law restricts him to, will not be overnice, as to the extensive sale or use of the only one compatible with his official functions. Thank God, Mr. Editor, and perhaps in some degree your vigilant Guardianship of Public Rights, such a state of things could not, were it attempted, long exist here; I have, however, heard it rumoured, that not many years ago, and not a thousand miles from Calcutta, an attempt at something in this way was made, but the cloven foot soon became visible, and the would-be double dealer in Magistracy and Malt Liquor was soon obliged to withdraw from the respectable situation to which he had procured himself to be appointed, under the implied understanding, that he was, for the salary he received, to confine himself to the duties of a Magistrate only.

Garden Reach, March 24, 1822.

BELL MOUTH.

Selections.

Bank of Bengal.—A General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held yesterday, when it was resolved to be expedient to increase the capital, from 50 to 100 Lacs, and the Directors we understand are preparing an Address to Government founded upon that Resolution.

Persian Gulf.—Yesterday afternoon, we were favored with a perusal of several Commercial Letters from the Persian Gulf, received overland, by the way of Bombay. The only article of interest is contained in one dated *Graen*, the 14th April last, and is given in the following paragraph. "There appears every probability of the Resident, Captain Taylor's return to Bassorah in a few days, which will no doubt be followed by the complete re-establishment of the former good understanding existing between the Governments, and it is to be hoped, by revival in our Trade, which has suffered much, by the removal of the Residency to this place." We do not know the date of the Express received here on Friday last from Bombay, but we take it for granted that the intelligence contained in it, is of latter date than the 14th April. There is no allusion whatever in the letter from *Graen*, to any part of the intelligence contained in the Express from Bombay.

Hanging of Bishops.—Notwithstanding the kind peace-making letter of A CENSOR in to-day's CALCUTTA JOURNAL, we are glad to see the Editor himself, frankly and candidly acknowledging that he does not think us capable of imputing any murderous intention to him. In this he does us but justice. We certainly do not think he has any intention to hang up the Bishops, no, nor even to injure them. We will believe it, if he says so, that he has as much respect for the Established Church as any other Editor of a Public Paper in Calcutta, and we are willing to believe he would not seriously wish to injure any body of men, merely because he disliked their religious or political principles. It is a very easy thing to attribute unworthy motives to a man, but we are not in the habit of descending to any such thing, and we trust we shall never descend to it. In the case before us, we did not we believe even allude to the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, nor to the Editor of any other Journal, in Calcutta; we spoke merely of the SCOTSMAN News Paper, as a Paper cried up here of late as a prodigy of political wisdom, morality and decorum, and we ventured to hint, that its morality seemed occasionally to consist of invectives against Bishops, and its love of decency and decorum, in libelling a respectable individual. This is all we said, and all we wished to say, and we considered ourselves justified in saying so much, from observing this same SCOTSMAN Newspaper, declaiming eternally against the vile personalities of other News Papers. With respect to the clamour against Bishops, what we said was no new thing—*tous les ennemis à la lanterne*, was the old revolutionary cry in France, and would be, we fear, the cry in England, if Lord Byron's prophecy of a Revolution, should ever happen to be fulfilled. Not indeed that we believe every man who cries out against Bishops, would therefore gladly see them suspended to the Lantern. By no means. That would be an absurdity. Even in France itself, in the very worst period of the Revolution, the Bishops we believe were allowed to go unhurt.

It is not the Bishops as individuals the cry was raised against, it was against their order. The object of the Revolutionists was to destroy the Ecclesiastical National Establishment of their Country, and they wished to begin with the Bishops. We confess we do not much like to see Writers in our Country following even in a remote degree, the footsteps of the French Reformers. We cannot see very clearly what good object they can have in view in vilifying and degrading the established Church of England and the Liturgy. But if writings of this nature be objectionable at home, how much more objectionable must they be in the limited Society of this City? Such writers, as Burke has well observed, do not aim at the quiet enjoyment of their own liberty, but are associated for the express purpose of proselytism. What they cannot alter, they would disparage and degrade. We sincerely hope they will not be encouraged here. We shall not encourage them.—*John Bull.*

Native Papers.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

Robbery.—About fifty ruffians got into the house of Gorachand Mittra of the village of Bolorampoor in Agimaband Pargunnah on the 5th of Joyshe, about the middle of the night, and after they had plundered him of all his property, betook themselves to flight.

Another Robbery.—Between one and two in the morning of the 7th of Joyshe, there broke into the house of Gokool Chondro Chokreboote a Brahmin living in the village of Gongajoor of Khoospor, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, a number of robbers, all at once crying out "Mar, Mar" or strike, strike. The first object that struck their eyes, was the Brahmin wrapt in sleep near the threshold. They immediately bound him, and called his wife to open the door. She being in a state between sleeping and waking thought it to be the voice of her husband and opened the door to the villains. They then bound her also, and began to torture both of them with flaming torches, and applied to them abusive language in order to know where all the property was. At this the Brahmin told them the different places where all his things lay. When the merciless wretches were leaving the house with the whole property to themselves, they struck two servants in the ribs with a spear, and thus fatally wounded them. We now understand that the Daroga is trying every means to get hold of these ruffians, but his exertions have not yet been attended with any success whatever.

Child killed by a Jackal.—On Tuesday the 2nd of Joyshe (May 14.) about nine in the morning, a jackal having by chance come into the house of Janmamood, a Moosulman of the village of Shyampoor in Bojbojys, thrust himself among the flock of fowls, and pursued one, to catch it. Then Janmamood, in order to save the poor fowls, called to his wife for speedy assistance, and she having laid a child of one year, which she was suckling in her bosom, down on the ground, hastened with her husband into the hen roost. In the interim, the cunning jackal retiring to a small distance, took away the child by the neck. The unfortunate parents afterwards not seeing the child, began to make researches, upon which they found a part only of its dead body. It is sincerely to be regretted on this occasion, that in saving an insignificant treasure, an inestimable one has been lost.

On the 15th of May, in the Zillah of Bankoore the sky being overcast a shower ensued, attended with lightning, which at once broke down the north-west side of the prison in that place. A Jamadar has lost his life by this accident, and five other Sepahs, being with him at the time were however, by the will of God, not very much hurt. Shortly after this, a violent tempest being raised, a hut was blown down upon a boy of twelve years, who, though not altogether killed, had his leg broken.

Shark in the River.—On Sunday the 19th of May, at three in the afternoon, a goldsmith having come to bathe in the Cooly Bazar Ghant, a Shark bit him at first on the posteriors; but he having taken it for a fish, and drove it away with a kick, it took a portion of flesh off his hand and then retired. We now hear that he is almost cured by the Medical treatment received at the Hospital.

An Alligator in the River.—While a Sepahs was bathing in the Ghant at the Bazar of Kidderpoor; on Tuesday the 21st of May, at about ten in the morning, an Alligator suddenly laid hold of him and devoured him.

Another Shark.—A shark of about four cubits length, being caught in a fisherman's net at the Custom House Ghant in Calcutta, on the morning of Thursday, the 23d of May, was killed.

Account of a Rape.—By a letter from Alligurh we learn that on the evening of the 15th day of January last, a daughter of Anchauon's, a Moosulman of that place, named Deora, aged four years, was playing in the streets, when a Moosulman of the name of Meeran aged about thirty; decoyed her into a bush by the promise of some sweetmeats, and committed a rape upon her person; which had almost proved fatal to her life; but it has pleased God to save her. The Judge no sooner heard of this circumstance than he had the wicked Meeran brought into his presence, and after trial found him to be really guilty!

Robbery in broad Day-light.—By a letter sent to us, we learn that a farmer of the name of Rammohun Ghose, an inhabitant of Bonchoogley in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, was proceeding attended by three Chowkedars from that place at about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 6th of Joyshe, having with him 600 Rupees, five hundred in a note, and one hundred in cash, on his way to the residence of Pronkrishno Biswas, in Hathhola, to pay him the rent of his lands. When a little way on his journey, Byddonat Mondol, Gonganarayan Mondol, Byddonat Ghose, and Gorachand Chandal of the same village, these wicked spies, for the purpose of plundering him, gathered some other persons, and lay in ambush. In the meantime the Ghose passing by with all his attendants, they fell upon him with large clubs and began the beating, at which the guards had recourse to flight; but they brought the poor far-

mer to the point of death, and having plundered him of that rent of 600 Rupees, went their way. We afterwards learnt that the Ghose being very strong, did not expire, but that he vomited a great quantity of blood and is still confined to his bed; it may very likely please God to save him at this time. The Daroga of that place having come upon the spot and made himself acquainted with all the particulars, has made a report to the Magistrate.

A Witty Thief.—A letter informs us with the news, that in a garden, in Bansbarya, belonging to a Brahmin named Neelkontho Mookhopaddhyo, just beside his house, there were some rows of cocoanut trees, bearing fruit, up which a thief had climbed about three in the morning of Monday the 20th of May, with a view to steal some cocoanuts. The Mookhopaddhyo being awake at that time, perceived the approach of the thief, and slowly approached the tree; then looking up, "Who are you," asked he, "that pluck my cocoanuts?" Hearing these words the thief looked down and finding himself in a great jeopardy and without hope of escape, uttered the following excuse, "Sir, I have climbed the tree not to steal away your cocoanuts, but to observe the manner how the morning dawns by irradiating the eastern quarter." This excited the laughter of the Mookhopaddhyo, and he let the thief go, as he was guilty, but in a very small degree.—*Snugbad Cosmoody.*

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
June 4	H. M. S. Tees	British	T. Coe	England	Jan. 6

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 8	Thetis	British	H. Wyndham	Surat	May 6
11	Ernaad	British	D. Jones	Beypoor	April 19
12	Danira	British	M. Hamilton	London	Jan. 6
14	Felicita	British	P. Campbell	Gulf	May 6

Shipping Departures.

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 11	Mexico	French	T. Smith	Bourbon
12	Upton Castle	British	W. Morgan	Madras

Passengers.

Passenger per THETIS, from Surat to Bombay.—Miss Grant.

Passengers per ERNAAD, from Beypoor to Bombay.—Major Will, John Jukes, Esq. R. Rogers, Esq. Madras.

Passengers per DUNIRA, from London to Bombay.—Miss Eliza Ironside, Miss Mary Ironside, Mr. Hall Morgan, Surgeon of the Bombay Establishment, Lieutenant Charles W. Watkins, ditto, Messrs. Frederick Durack, Edmund Brett, Henry Stockley, William A. Wall, James Hay, R. F. Bouchier, H. W. Pickford, and William Campbell, Cadets; Mr. G. R. M. Goreham, Midshipman, of the Bombay Marine; Mrs. Mary Cook, the Lady of Surgeon Cook in Bengal; Detachment of His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Colonel Dalbiac, Captain Fendall, Captain Barlow, Captain Nepean, Captain Brett, Lieutenant Coney, Lieutenant Harrison, Lieutenant Parby, Corn & St. Quintin, Cornet Smith, Cornet Knox, Cornet Watson, Cornet Richardson, Paymaster Keir, Surgeon O. Donnell, Adjutant Dixon, Quartermaster Allen, 274 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, 33 Women, Wives of ditto, 32 Children, belonging to ditto. Ladies, Wives of the Officers of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons: Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Nepean, Mrs. Kerr, and Mrs. Dixon.—Children: Miss Eliza Dixon, and Master Nepean.

Passengers per FELICITA, from the Gulf to Bombay.—Mrs. Buchanan, Captain W. Bothwick, of the Madras Establishment.

Passenger per UPTON CASTLE, from Bombay for Madras.—Captain W. Hanwell.

Marriage.

At Sangor, on the 29th ultimo, by the Station Major of Brigade, Sergeant AARON FACEY, of the Field Transport Train at Sangor, to Miss MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. RICHARD GLASSAN, Conductor of Ordnance.

Births.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. M. D'ROZARIO, of a Son.

On the 1st instant, the Wife of Mr. JOHN MILLER, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 3d ultimo, the Lady of Captain STEWART, of the Madras Army, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Madras, on the 21st ultimo, MARIANO VALENTINE, Son of Mr. MANUEL DE ROZARIO, aged 18 months,